The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6165. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Defeat of Cabral's Forces in San Domingo.

Explosion of a Magazine at San Juan After the Fight.

Latest Military Operations in the Island of Cuba.

Desperate Death of the Indian Chief Satanka.

He Sings His Death Song, Attacks the Guard, and Is Shot.

WEST INDIES.

A Fight Between the Forces of Baez and Cabral—The Town of San Juan Nearly Destroyed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 23.—Advices from Hayti to the 5th inst. announce that the Assembly was still discussing the condition of the national finances. Dispatches received from St. Thomas to the 19th inst. state that the United States war steamer *Swatara* had left San Domingo on the 12th, and that on the 4th the troops of BAEZ, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500, had attacked about an equal number of CABRAL'S forces at San Juan. The latter were defeated, with a heavy loss, including two cannon captured, Gen. ST. CLAIR killed, and eighteen prisoners and the camp equipage taken. When CABRAL saw that it was necessary for him to retreat, he ordered the powder magazine to be fired, which was done, and nearly the whole of the town of San Juan, according to report, was destroyed. President BAEZ, during the action, remained at Azua, but returned to the capital since.

The United States steamer *Nantasket* was at Samana at the date of the latest dispatches. The United States steamer *Swatara*, after coaling, will return to San Domingo. The laying of the cable is progressing favorably, and already it has reached Guadaloupe and the Dominica Islands. The steamer *Florida* remains in port, but it is said she will go to Laguayra, Venezuela, at the end of the month.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

Dates from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the 6th. Gen. SALAZAR had gone to New-York, on his way to Europe for a pleasure trip. He settled his difficulties with BLANCO by accepting a large amount of money and leaving the country. This destroys the chances of the success of any revolution against BLANCO. The remaining bands of revolutionists are of little account. The Cubans residing in Venezuela, together with QUESADA, are said to be assembling at Puerto Caballo and preparing for some expedition.

Movements of Troops in Cuba—A Petty Engagement.

HAVANA, June 23.—VALMASEDA arrived at Vertientes yesterday, where he disembarked his troops, and is now marching toward Guayabal and Santa Cruz. CESPEDES is at San Pedro, near Guaimaro. The insurgent Gen. LUIS FIGUERGO, with a large force, passed the Canto River, accompanied by Gen. PACHECO and a son of CESPEDES. The Spanish Minister to Mexico has arrived at the capital. A telegraph line from Ciego de Avila to Jucarro has been established. The insurgent Capt. MANUEL RODIGUEZ has been killed. A surrendered insurgent led the Spaniards to ESPINOSA'S encampment, and in the fight which ensued ESPINOSA was wounded and five of his party killed. To-morrow is a holiday here.

THE INDIANS.

Satanka Runs Amuck with His Guards and is Shot—Contracts for Transporting Indian Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A letter received by Commissioner PARKER today, from Superintendent HOAG, incloses a report from Agent TATUM, dated Fort Sill, June 10, in which he states that the Kiowas are collecting the forty-one mules recently stolen in order to return them to the Agency, and gives the following interesting particulars of the death of SATANKA while being taken to Texas for trial for killing white settlers. On the 8th inst. SATANKA and BIG TREE were informed that they were to start that morning for Texas, to which they demurred, preferring to be sent anywhere else. SATANKA, whom I have regarded as the worst Indian in this Agency, protested that he would not go to Texas, but would do something and be shot at once. BIG TREE told him if he did they would all be shot, and taking hold of him pushed him toward the wagon in which he was to ride, with two soldiers to guard him. Col. MCKENZIE and Col. GRIERSON were near him when he was put into the wagon. The prisoners had all been carefully searched some days before. When about one mile from the post, SATANKA, having finished his death-song, had, unobserved, succeeded in drawing his shackles off his hands, and, drawing a butcher-knife, started suddenly at his guard, cutting one of them slightly in the leg. They escaped from the wagon, leaving their guns, one of which SATANKA took, and while in the act of transferring a cartridge from the chamber to the barrel, he was shot several times. He died in about twenty minutes. One random shot hit a teamster named ANTONIO BURREL in the side of the head, but he is not considered seriously wounded. SATANKA was buried near the post.

The following contracts for transportation of Indian supplies were awarded by the Indian Bureau today:

CHICK, BROWNE & CO., of Kit Carson's, from Kit Carson's, Cal., to Forts Defiance and Wingate, Los Pinos Agency, $1 per 100 pounds, per 100 miles; JOHN H. COAD, of Omaha, from Fort D. A. Russell to Red Cloud Agency, $1 45 per 100 pounds, per 100 miles; D. J. MCCANN, of Nebraska City, from Fort D. A. Russell to Whetstone Agency, $1 75 per 100 pounds, per 100 miles.

The question how far does the supervisory power of the Indian Commission extend over the disbursements of money for Indian expenditures, has recently come up for examination before the several departments of the Government. Secretary DELANO decides that it is advisable to refer to the Executive Committee of the Commission for examination and approval all vouchers connected with Indian affairs, except the expense and compensation accounts of the Commissioners, special agents, &c.; but as such accounts, in many instances, include items which the Executive Committee is, by law, to pass upon, he is of the opinion that, to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, it would be best to present all vouchers, of whatever character, for the approval of said Committee.

Gumbleton's Accused Murderer Identified by His New-York Bankers.

CHICAGO, June 23.—ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER, the young German who was arrested after a flight across the ocean, charged with one of the blackest crimes that man ever committed, the murder of GUMBLETON, is now confined in the Cook County Jail, under the Court House. From his appearance, many have been led to sympathize with him, and to believe that some terrible mistake has been made in charging that he is guilty. The innocent, child-like face of the youthful prisoner has been much in his favor. Mr. STANTON BLAKE, and his clerk, Mr. BURNHAM, of the firm of BLAKE BROS. & CO., bankers, in New-York, are now in this city, their purpose being to identify, if possible, the man who presented the checks on which the $7,000 was drawn in GUMBLETON'S name. The gentlemen called upon State's Attorney REED, and were by him shown into the jail. But in order to make the matter a certainty, the jailor was instructed to turn the prisoners into the corridors of the prison, in a crowd, and Mr. BLAKE was told to pick out his man. It needed but a glance, however, for ZIEGENMEYER was spotted in an instant. Mr. BURNHAM was then told to pick out the presenter of the checks, and ZIEGENMEYER was the man alighted upon. This was a very important item in the case, as ZIEGENMEYER had personated GUMBLETON to the Chicago bankers from whom the money was received. The Messrs. BLAKE declare it as their intention to do everything in their power to bring ZIEGENMEYER to public justice.

A letter has been received by State's Attorney REED, from the brother of Mr. GUMBLETON, saying that he will be here on the 1st of July, and everything that is possible will be done to enforce the extent of the law in this most dastardly case of cold-blooded murder, if it can be proved that ZIEGENMEYER is the perpetrator of the deed.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Preparations for Laying the Corner-Stone—Accommodations for the Press—Drinking from the Cavity—The Masonic Orders.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Editors and reporters intending to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, on Saturday next, will report on arrival or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the rooms of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, No. 466 Broadway, where they will be furnished with badges.

A large platform has been erected at the Capitol for the accommodation of guests and others. A part of it will be carpeted and covered with an awning. Another part will be allotted to reporters who will be supplied with chairs and desks; a telegraph apparatus will also be stationed here. To the left of the reporters' stand the Freemasons, who will take part in the ceremonies, and behind them, three hundred chairs will be placed for invited guests. The cavity in which the box is to be laid is two feet long by eighteen inches wide, and seventeen inches deep. For the last few days it has been filled with water, and 100 pounds of ice placed in it every morning. A man stands here, and as visitors come along they are invited to drink from the spot where the corner-stone of the new Capitol is to be laid. The number of visitors to the ground during the past week has been very large. The corner-stone proper, into which the hole to receive the box has been cut, is a fine piece of granite, and weighs thirty tons. The box is made of copper outside, lined with zinc, and is fitted with silver-plated handles. In this box will be placed a copy of all the Albany and New-York dailies of Friday, and a copy of the last issue of the *Country Gentleman* and *Sunday Press*.

The following are the officers to assist in the procession:

Grand Marshal—Robert H. Waterman, Albany. *Assistant Grand Marshals*—Jackson H. Chase, Chief of Staff, Albany; George F. Sims, Troy; Albert C. Judson, Albany. *Division Marshals*—Edward L. Gaul, New-York; John B. Leverich, New-York; Daniel W. Talcott, West Troy; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Alexander B. King, Troy; Henry J. Boyle, Albany; Henry T. Bradt, Albany; J. L. Lambert, Hoosick Falls; J. Wesley Smith, Albany; Hale Kingsley, New-York.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, June 23, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind...	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.99	75	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Baltimore........	29.97	76	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Boston...........	29.95	64	N.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.82	63	N. E.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Charleston, S. C.	30.03	81	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.17	61	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Chicago..........	29.68	72	S. W.	Fresh.	Cl'g up.
Cincinnati.......	29.87	81	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cleveland........	29.80	71	S.	Fresh.	H. Rain.
Corinne, Utah..	29.33	70	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich...	29.77	61	E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Knoxville........	29.93	76	S.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla..	30.04	79	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee.......	29.71	55	N.	Brisk.	Lt. Rain.
Mobile...........	30.03	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	30.02	34	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-London.....	29.94	67	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-York......	29.95	72	N.	Light.	Cloudy.
Norfolk..........	29.95	77	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha..........	29.72	69	N.	Light.	Fair.
Oswego..........	29.91	59	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Philadelphia....	29.95	75	....	......	Clear.
Portland, Me...	29.92	56	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.92	59	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
San Francisco..	29.93	53	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga..	30.04	76	S.	Light.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio...	29.76	65	E.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Washington....	29.92	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington....	30.01	81	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Burlington......	30.17	56	N.	Light.	Clear.
Lynchburg......	29.94	78	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cape May........	29.94	65	S. E.	Light.	Foggy.
Grand Haven...	29.65	65	N. E.	Fresh.	H. Rain.
Leavenworth....	29.83	76	N.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Galveston........	30.00	82	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport......	29.75	75	N.W.	Fresh.	Cl'g up.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 24—1 A. M.—The barometer remains stationary on the Pacific coast with fresh westerly winds. The low pressure which existed on Thursday evening, north of Lake Champlain, has moved eastward, and the barometer has risen in the Eastern States, after a pretty heavy fall. The pressure on the Southern and Gulf States remains but slightly changed. The low barometer in Iowa last night has extended eastward, and on Friday afternoon covered the country from Tennessee to Lake Huron and westward. All reports from that region are not yet received, but the indications are that a storm of some severity now prevails from northern Illinois to northern Ohio. The cloudy weather experienced in the Middle and Eastern States has passed with light rain at Mount Washington only. Light north-west winds now prevail in that region, and fresh north-easterly winds on the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change in the weather is indicated for the Gulf and Southern States. The storm in the West will probably move over the lower lakes to-night, with threatening weather in the Middle States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	65	71	76	80	80
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.00	..	30.03	..	30.00

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit. 68

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

A Common Language for the Use of the Internationals—Address by Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club, last evening, Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS delivered an address on "A Common Language for the Use of the Internationals," or society of working men. He said whoever tries to learn a language other than his mother tongue, finds it often a life-long labor. The English, French and Italian learn languages with a good deal of difficulty, while the people of northern Europe have an intuitive faculty for acquiring languages. The old story as to the confusion of tongues at Babel was accepted up to half a century ago, but now scientific men have established a linguistic science by which they are able to trace back words. The geology of human speech has been attacked by the philologists and a new science of comparative etymology produced, from which springs the science of ethnology, enabling them to trace back the language. By this science they can tell that England was at one time conquered by France, and that the English derived their knowledge of the sea from the Dutch. Most of the important languages of the present day have been derived from a common stock. The million of words spoken from the Ural Mountains to New-York have actually sprung from a handful of words which could be put in a few pages of a spelling-book. What is now required is a scientific universal language for the world, such as would probably bring us to the language from which humanity diverged. Mr. ANDREWS next illustrated the process of word-building, and to show the relationship between the words and the ideas represented, he took the constitution of human society and its distribution into its various constituents and governmental aspects. It will be found, he said, that in the precise order of the series pointed out the governmental idea is steadily evolving itself or developing. First, in personal government, *stito;* second, in relational government or limited monarchy, *steto;* third, in plutocracy, *stato.* They were just passing through the transformation from *steto* to *stato,* from the government of laws to the government of riches. Mr. ANDREWS next passed to the International Society, having its head-quarters in London. He said it had branches in every nation in Europe and also in America, a branch being established in New-York. The Internationals find the difficulty of language pressing on them, and the leaders of the party in this City had requested him to publish a common form of language for their use. He was giving the subject his attention, and, with the assistance of other gentlemen, he hoped to succeed. He would utilize phonography in the attempt, and get up vocabularies containing the most important words. He would also adopt a common alphabet, which will represent the sounds of all languages, so that the Internationals of all countries can use it. The English "th" and the French "th" will be avoided, and the vocabulary will be made up from words of simple structure, so that there will be no difficulty in pronunciation. He proposed to name the new language "Tranqua," and he hoped not alone to see an universal language, but also the unification of the whole world under one system of government. [Cheers.]

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

New-York Council of the Union League—Some Interesting Facts.

There was an interesting meeting of this body Thursday night. After the admission of several new members, Mr. N. APPLETON offered the following resolutions, which evoked a lively debate on the pretended new departure of the Democracy:

Resolved, That while this Council is pleased to hear of even the formal acquiescence in the legality and sacredness of the late Constitutional amendments, by resolutions adopted in recent conventions of the Democratic Party in Ohio and elsewhere, and generally termed the "New Departure;" yet, nevertheless, we are constrained to regard this action as a shallow pretext and mere subterfuge to quiet their opponents by a professed submission, hoping thereby to allay their watchfulness in order once more, if possible, to obtain the reins of power and the control of the Federal Administration.

Resolved, That judging from the very dubious and questionable manner by which this pretended acquiescence to the said amendments was given, the known opposition of the Southern wing of the party thereto, and the past history of the Democratic Party, we are convinced that even should they not seek to repeal said amendments, they would throw every obstacle possible in the way of their successful enforcement.

Resolved, That notwithstanding this pretended "New Departure," we propose to continue the fight on the old line.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. J. L. OTTARSON called attention to the Mayor's Message and the City Debt, and made the following comparisons between the management of the national finances by a Republican Administration and those of the City under the management of the four Tammany leaders:

As Mayor HALL challenges comparison of the National and City financial management, it may be of interest to tax-payers and tax-earners to gratify this wish. It would have been a plainer labor if the Mayor has fairly stated what the debt of the City is; but fair statement is not a part of his business. However, here are the figures given in his message and in the Controller's report:

City debt, funded, April 30, 1871	$49,710,864 51
Assessments debt	10,910,500 00
Revenue bonds	3,774,300 00
County debt, funded	21,591,350 00
Revenue bonds	10,896,800 00
Interest due May 1	2,175,134 63
Total debt, April 30	$105,058,949 14
Deduct—	
Sinking funds ... $18,342,627 95	
Interest due ... 371,301 05	
Cash in Treasury ... 4,501,505 14	
Total assets	23,215,434 14
Actual debt	$81,843,515 00
Debt Dec. 31, 1869	29,324,948 82
Increase in 28 months	$52,518,566 18

Besides this, there is a large prospective debt, of which no one knows how much may in an hour be floated, in the form of City bonds for the Viaduct Railway, the building of wharves, &c., ample authority being secured to issue thirty millions as soon as the Tammany leaders may think proper. But taking the figures above given, on Mayor HALL or Controller CONNOLLY'S authority, we find a debt, over all assets, of $86 15 for every inhabitant of the City. A little more than two years ago it was $32 58 per head; increase in two and one-third years, $53 57 per head; increase of debt each month, $1,875,663; increase each week, $432,252; increase per day, $61,787; increase per hour, $2,574 44; increase per minute, $42 91; increase per second, 71⅝ cents.

Let us see, now, what has been done with the vast public debt of the nation, the legacy of our civil war. This debt was at its highest point in 1866, when it reached $2,755,995,275, or about $74 50 for each inhabitant of the United States. On the day that Mayor HALL paraded his anxiety about Republican extravagance, the national debt was $2,303,573,543, or $57 50 for each inhabitant. Here is a decrease of $452,421,732, or $17 on each inhabitant. But let us take only the period of twenty-eight months covered by Mayor HALL'S statements. In December, 1869, the national debt was $2,453,559,735; on the 1st of May last it was $2,303,575,543; showing a decrease in twenty-eight months of $149,984,192—in round numbers $150,000,000; which is a decrease of $5,356,578 per month, or $1,234,438 per week, or $176,452 per day, or $7,352 per hour, or $122 54 per minute, or $2 04¼ per second. And within the same period tariff duties have been largely reduced, (on tea alone ten cents a pound, or forty per cent.,) and a great many items of internal taxation have been modified or abandoned, so that, notwithstanding the rapid reduction of the national debt, the burdens of the people are daily becoming lighter; hundreds of officers have been discharged, and retrenchment has everywhere been the rule.

Now look at the figures side by side, so that the comparison will be more clear:

NATIONAL DEBT. *Republican Management.*		CITY DEBT. *Tammany Management.*	
Debt, Dec., 1869	$2,453,559,735 23	Debt, December, 1869	$29,324,949 82
Debt, May, 1871	2,303,575,543 00	Debt, May, 1871	81,843,515 00
Decrease, 28 months	$149,984,192 23	Increase, 28 months	$52,518,565 18
Decrease per month	$5,356,578 29	Increase per month	1,875,663 08
Decrease per week	1,234,437 79	Increase per week	432,251 55
Decrease per day	176,451 99	Increase per day	61,786 55
Decrease per hour	7,352 17	Increase per hour	2,574 44
Decrease per minute	122 54	Increase per minute	42 91
Decrease per second	2 04¼	Increase per second	71¼
Debt per head in 1869	$64 57	Debt per head in 1869	$32 58
Debt per head in 1871	54 00	Debt per head in 1871	86 15
Decrease per head	$10 57	Increase per head	$53 57

Such is an accurate comparison of results. We judge that the people whose labor finally pays all these vast sums will be in no urgent haste to extend Tammany financial management to the Treasury Department at Washington; for, had the Tammany leaders managed the national debt for the twenty-eight months as they have the City debt, they would have increased it 145 per cent., making the total on the 1st of May $6,011,221,350! Had the United States Treasury Department managed the City debt for the same twenty-eight months as they have the national debt, our City burden would have been decreased six per cent., making the sum total, on the 1st of May, only $27,565,453, instead of Tammany's $81,843,515—decidedly a palpable difference in management.

The statement was adopted as a part of the business of the Council, and it was voted that it be published. An address to our German fellow-citizens was read and referred to a committee, and the Council adjourned to the second Thursday in July.

The Policeman's Club.

At an early hour this morning JAMES SAYERS, of No. 422 Second-avenue, entered the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house bleeding profusely from a cut on the head, which he said he had received from the club of a policeman.

The house in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, once occupied by the College of Heraldry, has been torn down to make way for another building. Many people are now at a loss to discover their pedigree, since the departure of the accommodating gentlemen who made a business of rearing family trees and furnishing coats of arms.

The unvailing of the statue of WASHINGTON IRVING, at Prospect Park, takes place today. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver an address.

THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Class Day Festivities and Exercises at Harvard.

Commencement Continued at Cornell University—Dedication of Sibley Hall—Gov. Hoffman Among the Speakers—Other Institutions.

HARVARD.

Fine Weather and a Brilliant Display—The Oration and Poem—Spreads, Dances, and Gay Festivities—Parting Ceremonies of the Class of '71.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Friday, June 23, 1871.

The Harvard Class of '71 have been favored with brilliant June weather today, and the presence of a very large number of guests, conspicuous among whom have been many ladies faire, and as nothing has interfered to interrupt the chosen order of exercises and festivities, their Class Day has been one of the pleasantest of these joyous festivals. Promptly at the appointed hour this forenoon, the members of the class—which, by the way, is the largest that has ever yet graduated from an American college—assembled before Holworthy Hall, attired in the regulation costume, dress suits, white cravats and gloves, and new silk hats, and led by the Germania Band marched to the chapel for prayers, and afterward to breakfast with the faculty as their guests.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

In the meantime the old First Church was filling with the guests invited to the final formal exercises of the class, and when, breakfast over, the class, again in procession, marched across the Green into the church, the old edifice was crowded. Dr. PEABODY'S opening prayer was short and fitting. The oration, which followed, by HORACE EDWARD DEMING, of Shortsville, N. Y., was somewhat above the average of class orations in matter, though not in manner, and the poem, by HENRY WALTON SWIFT, of New-Bedford, was on the whole good, and at times funny. The orator chose the customary them—the change in the members of the class since they entered as freshmen, the class history, the lessons learned by the four years' experience, and the future. The characteristic of the class had been pre-eminently vigor. They had founded new societies which had flourished, and had joined old societies which had grown stronger; they had been represented in the freshmen's crew which had won the championship of the river; they had had three places in the international crew; and in the special branches of history, mathematics, and one or two others, they had no peer. He held that the lessons that they had learned were the value of thought, concentration and friendship; and that their mission in the world is to enlarge the bounds of human thought, promote truth, and exterminate shams. Referring to the College, the orator spoke of the great changes and rapid advance it had made during the administration of the present President, declaring that every department of the old university was pervaded with the spirit of youth and enterprise.

The exercises in the church ended with the singing of the ode by WILLIAM TUDOR, of Boston, a copy of which I sent you yesterday. The entire audience joined in this, and the favorite, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," which everyone about here likes to call "Fair Harvard," never sounded more agreeably and sweetly.

THE SPREADS.

The literary exercises over, the class separated into cliques, and the "spreads," the results of most careful and extensive preparation, were put before the guests of each in the quarters in the different buildings. These were more numerous and elaborate than usual, and were, of course, very pleasant affairs, enjoyable alike to hosts and guests. While these were on, the large band made music on the Green, and when they were fairly off, a promenade concert took place. This was followed by dancing in Massachusetts Hall.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

Toward 6 o'clock the class reassembled in front of Holworthy Hall in rough, though in accordance with the Committee's rule, respectable attire, and made ready for the ceremonies at the tree. They marched as classes of yore have marched through the yard, cheered the buildings, planted the ivy, and went through all the familiar exercises about the old elm, singing at the close the class song, which was as follows:

CLASS SONG, 1871.

AIR—*Partant Pour la Syrie.*

Come, comrades, gather once again, we'll sing a last farewell,
Come, gather 'neath the hallowed tree, in friendship's sacred vale;
We'll scatter roses where for aye life's fairest dreams shall dwell.
Come, comrades, gather, ere we part. we'll sing a last farewell.
Come, classmates, gather, once again, a long, a last farewell.

The sea of life rolls far around, and fleeting is the shore,
And oft the night is o'er the deep, and wild the ocean's roar;
But ah! what hearts can feel despair, when bound by friendship's spell:
Then, comrades, gather ere we part, we'll sing a last farewell.
Come, classmates, gather once again, a long, a last farewell.

On, on, the parting moments fly, the day is almost gone;
Now softly on the twilight air the evening chimes are borne,
And from the deep the night-winds call; then hoist the shadowy sail;
But, comrades, gather ere we part, we'll sing a last farewell.
Come, classmates, gather once again, a long, a last farewell.

There was a good deal of fun and jollity about all this, but very little rough and boisterous proceeding. The number of spectators was very large, and included several somewhat distinguished people, among whom may be classed Governor-General BURNSIDE and Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD.

MUSIC AND ILLUMINATION.

This evening the grounds are well peopled. The band is again performing some of the best operatic selections on the Green, and illuminations in Holworthy Hall cast a soft light through a portion of the grounds. The Glee Club, at times, sing some of the old familiar college songs, and the air is freighted with pleasant sounds. The President's reception this evening is well attended by prominent literary people, as well as by college men, and the day closes with jolly gatherings in the rooms, which will soon be vacated by the men of '71. MUNROE.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of Sibley Building—Addresses by Gov. Hoffman and Others.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ITHACA, Friday, June 23, 1871.

The exercises of commencement week were continued on Thursday morning in the dedication of the Sibley Building. At 9 o'clock a large assemblage had gathered, and the ceremonies began with a brief history of the donation by President WHITE. At the close Mr. SIBLEY was introduced. He spoke of the growing distaste for manual employments which distinguishes the American portion of our population, and remarked that the carrying out of the principles intended to be benefited by the construction of this building would, by educating the master mechanic to the level of the physician or lawyer, counteract this evil tendency, and serve to keep young men in those employments by means of which alone the material prosperity of the country is advanced.

Mr. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of Yale College, was next introduced, who remarked that university education in the United States was marked by three phases, upon the last of which we are at present entering. The first was that of the English College system, which was transplanted into this country principally by clergymen, prior to the Revolution. They were simply colleges, with one undeviating course of instruction for all students. It would be an interesting question for some philosophical writer to investigate precisely what the students of those early days were. In the year after the close of the Revolution, education rapidly advanced, and schools and and colleges were extensively founded and endowed. In New-England the colleges will continue to depend for support upon the individual gifts of wealthy men, while in the West the idea of State and Government aid is gaining favor. The battle between science and the classics was over; the former had advanced, and the classics had not suffered in consequence. Reverting to teachers, he thought that professors should be allowed sufficient time and means to keep abreast the improvements and discoveries of their time, and engage in original research.

The next speaker was Gov. HOFFMAN. After a few pleasant remarks, he said: This institution has become a part of the organized education of the State, and has met with a very gratifying success, and he hoped that the example given by CORNELL and SIBLEY would be followed by other wealthy men. It was a part of the glory of our country that it contained so many of what are called self-made men, and of its shame that so few of them are willing to help others to help themselves. He spoke of the mistake made by thousands of young men in leaving the work-shops and farms of their fathers and crowding into the large cities, entertaining the false idea that labor is unworthy and dishonorable. He closed with an apt quotation from SOCRATES, which he applied to the rich men of our day, urging them to bestow their wealth in gifts for higher education.

Mr. GEO. H. ANDREWS, of New-York, a member of the Board of Trustees, expressed the thanks of that body to Mr. SIBLEY for his magnificent donation. Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, spoke of the necessity for physical culture during a college course, to make men as hardy physically as they become mentally and morally.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the afternoon, at which a vote of thanks to Mr. SIBLEY was passed, and it was ordered that his portrait should be painted and placed in the College parlor. One Professor was added to the English literature, and one to the classical department, and a Professorship of Architecture was created.

In the evening the President gave an elegant reception in the parlor of Cascadilla.

The third annual Commencement took place this morning. After the orations and essays of the Senior Class, numbering eleven, one by WHITFIELD FARNHAM, of Elmira, on "The Control of Freshets in the Chemung River," causing great interest by the amount of ability displayed, came the conferring of degrees and awarding of prizes. The class numbers forty members, and the degrees given were as follows: Bachelor of Science, sixteen; Bachelor of Philosophy, nine; Bachelor of Arts, seven; Bachelor of Civil Engineering, seven; Bachelor of Veterinary Science, one.

The exercises continued until about noon, when the departure of students and strangers for their homes began. About seventy students have been examined for admission to the Freshman Class of next year, most of them in the course in science, and the examinations have shown a higher grade of scholarship than that displayed by any previously entering class.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Class Day at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The Class-day exercises at Brown University were held today, and included an oration by A. F. BOWERS, a poem by D. W. HOYT, a promenade concert, and the planting of the class-tree, this afternoon.

College of the City of New-York—Prize Declamation.

Last evening Steinway Hall was well filled by an audience composed mostly of ladies, who had assembled to listen to the prize declamations for the Kelly medal. The President of the College, Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, presided, and conspicuous on the stage were the Judges—Messrs. Richard L. Larremore, Wm. H. Neilson, Algernon S. Sullivan, and Samuel H. B. Vance; also, Bernard Smyth, L. D. Kiernan, Isaac Bell, Wm. E. Duryea, Louis Ingersoll, H. C. Van Voorst, and others of the Board of Trustees, and J. W. Gerard, Esq., and other citizens. After prayer by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Sr., the Riggs prize essays were read, "Influence of Superstition on Literature," by Adolphus H. Stoiber, and "Compulsory Education," by Charles T. Jefferis. The prize declamations were as follows: "The Death Penalty," Victor Hugo, Charles P. Fagnani; "Supposed Speech of Adams," Daniel Webster, Fred. A. Lyons; "Cromwell," Maccaulay, S. J. Beach; "Grand Army of the Republic," S. H. Tyng, Edward E. Welty; "Teachings of the Revolution," Sparks, A. Blun; "True Americanism," Carl Schurz, Julius J. Frank.

These were followed by poetical recitations: "Execution of Montrose," Aytoun, Frank Grant; "Battle of Bunker Hill," Fred. S. Cozzens, Adolphus H. Stoiber; "Bernardo del Carpio," Hemans, A. H. Alker.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. TYNG and the audience dispersed.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute—Exercises by the Under Graduates.

One of the oldest and most successful of the private educational institutions in this City is the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. It is located at No. 40 South Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-street, fronting on a beautiful Park. It occupies a delightful and pleasant site, and is readily reached by pupils. For the past twenty years it has been under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., its proprietor and principal, and has won a very high reputation, being particularly excellent in preparing young men for colleges. It is provided with an accomplished corps of teachers, and now numbers about 160 scholars. The course of studies include the classics, mathematics, modern languages, commercial studies, &c. Among those who have sent their children to the Institute are Rev. W. H. Parmly, Hon. J. W. Fabens, Mr. Robert Bonner, Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson, Mr. Andrew Fletcher and others.

An exhibition was given by the Undergraduates of the Institute, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large audience, mainly composed of ladies. The programme included elocutionary and dramatic exercises, which were all very cleverly executed. The first dramatic piece was entitled "A Close Shave," and the tonsorial performances of a barber and his colored and white assistants, their customers being a man of means, with a mean disposition, an exquisite and a hypochondriac, elicited laughter and applause. The characters were taken by E. L. Gwyer, L. S. Lenson, W. A. Clarke, H. S. Birch, H. J. Dart and W. C. Hands.

After this piece came three good recitations, as follows: "The Noble Sailor," by C. M. Englis; "The Fall of D'Assas," by E. M. Bliven, and "Eulogy on Daniel Webster," by A. W. Jones. Following these was a humorous representation of a railroad strike. The cast included a railroad president, a director, superintendent, conductor and driver, a Fenian, butcher boy, &c.—R. J. Slater, E. L. Gwyer, H. J. Dart, C. M. Englis, A. W. Jones, W. A. Clarke, S. H. E. Jennings, and W. E. Gwyer. Recitations were given by W. W. Bliven and E. B. Rice, and the entertainment terminated with a performance called, "The Yankee from Cork; Or, The Would-be Actor." The Commencement of the Class of 1871 will be celebrated in fine style at Association Hall on the afternoon of the 27th inst.

Union League of America.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Among those present were Ex-Gov. Newell of New-Jersey, the Chairman; Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, Gov. Perham of Maine, Gov. Jewell of Connecticut, Ex-Gov. Parsons of Alabama, Hon. John McCauley of Alabama, Edwin A. Studwell of Florida, Senator Powell Clayton and Col. J. L. Lewis of Arkansas, Major James McQuaide of Pennsylvania, C. W. Godard, William V. Alexander, C. C. Pinckney and Sinclair Tousey, of New-York, and James Buchanan of New-Jersey.

The Secretary, THOMAS G. BAKER, of New-York, read a report of the condition of the Union League throughout the country. A large amount of business was transacted. Appointments of State members were made as follows: For Arkansas, Hon. O. A. Hadley; Kentucky, J. K. Barnes; Mississippi, A. Ames; Missouri, James F. Beach; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Oregon, Hon. George H. Williams; Utah, Chief-Justice James B. McKean.

Addresses were made by Gov. Perham of Maine, Ex-Gov. Newell of New-Jersey, Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, Gov. Jewell of Connecticut, Ex-Gov. Parsons of Alabama, Senator Clayton of Arkansas, Hon. John McCauley of Alabama, Hon. Edwin A. Studwell of Florida, Sinclair Tousey and C. W. Godard of New-York and James Buchanan of New-Jersey. A resolution was offered by Col. J. L. LEWIS, of Arkansas, which, after a long debate, was passed, pledging the Union League to aid the loyal Governors of the South in their efforts to maintain law and order, and calling upon all citizens to rally to the standard of peace and harmony.

EUROPE.

Quarrels Between Parisians and Prussians on the Boulevards.

Great Apathy in Paris Regarding the Elections.

The Proposition in Parliament to Sell Vacant Palaces.

Germany Imperatively Demands the First Indemnity Payment.

Rumored Trouble Between the Germans and the British.

FRANCE.

Quarrels with Prussian Officers in Paris—Arrests Still Going On—Foreign Aid for the Sufferers by the War—Restrictions on Sale of Arms and Inflammable Materials.

PARIS, June 23.—A letter from M. LOUIS BLANC is published, declaring that the Republican party, hitherto a force, must become a power. The *Liberté* reports that a violent quarrel took place yesterday on the Boulevards between the promenaders and a party of Prussian officers. In consequence of the affair Marshal MCMAHON has requested the Prussian commander to prevent his officers from entering the city. The stringency of the passport system has been increased. Arrests continue to be made. Among the prisoners sent to Versailles within the present week are a considerable number of well-dressed and respectably-appearing men and women. The *Official Journal* publishes a decree recalling to their posts all furloughed treasurers, receivers and collectors, to receive subscriptions to the loan. The *Official Journal* also publishes immense lists of amounts received by the French Consuls and Ambassadors in foreign countries in aid of the victims of the war. Marshal MCMAHON has issued an order abrogating former regulations permitting the sale of inflammables. By the new order retailers are forbidden to keep on hand at a time over two hundred litres of such material. All persons who disobey this mandate will be tried by court-martial. Manufacturers and dealers in arms and ammunition are also required to submit to restrictions upon the fabrication and sale of those articles. The French mail service for India and China will be re-established in July, leaving Marseilles once a fortnight, on Sunday.

Troops Sent to Fontainebleau—Courts-Martial to Convene Next Week—A Free-Trade League Established—General Apathy Regarding the Elections.

PARIS, June 23.—An explosion of gunpowder has occurred in the Polygon at Vincennes, but fortunately nobody was injured. Fifteen thousand troops have been sent to Fontainebleau, where two of the Court-martials are to convene. The corps of Gen. DOUAY will soon be sent to Lyons. The *Verité* says the courts will commence their sittings on Wednesday next. M. PIETRI, formerly Prefect of Police, and Secretary to the Emperor NAPOLEON, is expected to return to Paris. M. THIERS has presented to each of the regiments of the army a copy of the history of the *Revolution and the Empire*. The *Gaulois* announces that the elections for the Conseils Generaux will be held on the 16th of July. A free trade league has been established at Versailles with M. LEON SAY as President, and M. FLOTTARD Secretary. The League objects to the modification of any of the commercial treaties with other Powers without the assent of the Assembly. The French loan will be issued at 82f. 50c., payable in seventeen instalments. Subscriptions to it will be received on and after the 26th inst. A report that the Count DE PARIS has arrived at Versailles in unfounded. There is great apathy in Paris in regard to the elections. The Marquis DE GABRIAC, French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, has arrived in the German Capital.

Proceedings in the Assembly—Restrictions and Precautions.

VERSAILLES, June 23.—In the Assembly today, the Minister of the Interior stated that it would be inopportune to raise the state of siege of Paris at present; but the Government would allow the citizens every liberty in the coming election, not inconsistent with the public safety. The public utterance of insurrectionary doctrines and inflammatory appeals could not be permitted. The Assembly appointed the Committee, previously agreed to, to revise the decrees of the Governments of Tours and Bordeaux.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attacks on the Royal Privileges—Proposition to Sell Off the Old Palaces—A New Title for Prince Arthur—Official Changes.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons, today, two fruitless attacks were made on royal privileges. One was a proposition to build a much-needed public road through the grounds and by the side of Buckingham Palace. The other was a proposal to sell unoccupied palaces, such as St. James' and Hampton Court, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the public debt. Both were rejected. Mr. GLADSTONE and the Whig members were conspicuous in their devotion to the Crown and their antagonism to the measures proposed. It is rumored that Prince ARTHUR is to be made Duke of Ulster, and that the Government intends before the proregation of Parliament to introduce a bill for the purchase of a royal seat in Ireland. The *Daily News* of yesterday, says the American members of the deputation for promoting religious liberty in Russia, who will shortly arrive in England, will be present on Tuesday evening at a soirée at the National Club, and be entertained on Wednesday by a banquet at Richmond. Among the visitors expected are Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and Hon. PETER PARKER. Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS will probably succeed Lord BLOOMFIELD as British Ambassador at Vienna, and Sir AUGUSTUS PAGET, now Envoy to Florence, become Ambassador at Berlin in place of Lord LOFTUS. Lord BELPER, now Vice-President of the University of London, has been appointed to succeed to the late GEORGE GROTE as President of that institution. It is said that the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON is about to take up his residence in the Parish of Mainhead in Devon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Catholics and the Unity of the Empire—Belgian Communists—Reorganization of the Italian Army—Spanish Affairs.

BERLIN, June 23.—Prince BISMARCK has written a letter to certain members of the Reichstag, in which he says that while the Catholic delegates in that body oppose German unity, he has received the assurance from Cardinal ANTONELLI that the Pope disapproves of their course.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—A letter from the Burgomaster of Brussels congratulates the civic guards on the patience and energy which they have exhibited, and their readiness to act during the recent disturbances. Baron D'ANETHAN informed the Chamber today that as far as known, of the Communists under arrest in Paris, 165 are subjects of Belgium. He said the Belgian Government had not asked for their release, nor did it intend to, but it expected and would see that they had impartial trials.

FLORENCE, June 23.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill for the reorganization of the army, and is now engaged in the discussion of measures of public safety.

MADRID, June 22.—The Cortes will finally vote the address to the Crown to-morrow, after which the Ministry will be arranged.

Germany Demands the First Payment From France—Serious Complication Between Germany and England.

BERLIN, June 23.—An imperative demand has been made for the immediate payment of the first installment of the indemnity, which, it was agreed, should be paid in thirty days after the re-establishment of the Versaillist authority. Serious complications have arisen between Germany and England. The subject is unknown, but severe dispatches are passing between BISMARCK and GRANVILLE.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. ROSE MUMMA, of Harrisburg, Penn., wife of the Assistant State Librarian, was killed near Chambersburg yesterday. She was taking a drive with Dr. LAUFMAN, and while he was making a call on a patient, the horse ran away, and Mrs. MUMMA was pitched from the buggy. She leaves a child one year old.

Yesterday morning, BURNAP, GRUBB and VAN VLEIT, of the Shattamuc Boat Club, at Poughkeepsie, pulled over again the unsatisfactory race of the opening day, for a prize offered by a prominent member of the Club. BURNAP came in first by ten seconds, and VAN VLEIT second. GRUBB was "nowhere."

A culvert on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, near Warabah, Ind., gave way under a passing train yesterday morning. The fireman was instantly killed, and the engineer and baggage-master severely injured. Several of the passengers were slightly injured.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* of yesterday says that Vice-President COLFAX is steadily improving, and that with returning strength he is enabled to increase his exercises of riding and walking. A few weeks more, probably, will see him fully and completely restored to health.

THOMAS WRENCHELL has been arrested at New-Orleans for the murder of JAMES E. LYONS, a telegraph operator, on Saturday last. WRENCHELL attacked LYONS in bed on Saturday morning, beating him so severely with a watchman's club that he died on Sunday.

The oil in the agitator at the Atlantic Petroleum-works near Point Breeze, Philadelphia, was burning yesterday, as efforts to draw the oil off through an opening at the bottom of the tank proved futile. The tank contained 100,000 gallons.

Poughkeepsie Commandery Knights Templar will be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol at Albany today. A large number of Freemasons from Kingston and Rondout will also go up on a special steamer.

ISAAC G. LANSING, a farmer living near Waterford, Saratoga County, was arrested on Thursday, accused of plotting to kill his wife. ABRAHAM DEVOE swears that he paid him $105 to kill her in LANSING'S absence from home.

At Stone Lake, Van Buren County, Indiana, on Thursday, ADDIE DWIGHT was shot and instantly killed by CHAUNCEY BARNES, for refusing to marry him. BARNES subsequently shot himself, and is not expected to survive.

Exchange at Havana is rising rapidly. On London, 22@22½ premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, 2@2½ discount; short sight, par, ½ discount; in gold, 60 days, 9¼ premium; gold, short sight, 9¾@10½ premium.

The hemp and bagging factory of J. S. SUTTLE & Co., corner of Carr and Collins streets, St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance unknown.

A fire occurred in Montreal, on Thursday night, by which MCGAUVERN'S mills, St. Gabriel Locks, on the Lachine Canal, three acres of lumber and a saw-mill were destroyed. The loss is about $50,000.

Four hundred and eighty thousand dollars of seven per cent. gold bonds, to run twenty years, were sold yesterday by the Mayor and Controller of St. Louis to the National Bank of the State of Missouri at 98.

O'BALDWIN, the pugilist, publishes a card in St. Louis, today, challenging TOM ALLEN to fight him for $2,500, or more, the mill to come off in not less than four months from signing articles.

The Committee appointed by the City Council of St. Louis, to investigate the alleged overissue of city treasury warrants, reported that $50,000 have been overissued.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire visited Hanover yesterday, and participated in the dedication of Culver Hall, a new building which was erected for the State College of Agriculture.

Some kerosene oil in the cellar of a grocery on Summer-street, Boston, caught fire from a lighted candle, yesterday, and the goods and building were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

The steamer *Diamond*, owned by J. F. MONROE & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., was burned at Berlin, Wis., on Thursday. The loss is about $14,000; insured for about $7,000.

The Boston Red Stockings start on their Western tour this evening, and play the Athletics of Philadelphia on the 26th, and the Enterprise of Pittsburg on the 28th.

A destructive fire occurred in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, yesterday morning. The total loss caused by the fire will reach $30,000; insured for $20,000.

In the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge STRONG delivered his opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the income tax.

Large numbers of visitors are resorting to the mountains and springs of Virginia. There are about 150 visitors at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Forty-five Masonic lodges and twelve Knights Templar commandaries intend to take part in the corner-stone ceremonies at Albany today.

JOHN KEY, on trial for killing his father and another person in Flemingsburg, Ky., was convicted on Thursday of murder in the first degree.

A. C. BISHOP, of Cuba, N. Y., has been appointed Superintendent and Engineer of the State Prison now in course of erection at Elmira.

A young man named PATERSON, on Thursday, fell across a saw, in a saw-mill near Roache's Point, Ontario, and was cut in two.

JOHN M. REMSON shot himself dead at Albany yesterday. He leaves a wife. His mother and sister reside at Amsterdam, N. Y.

The failure of SAMUEL B. LOCKE, of Boston, dealer in iron and metals, is announced, with liabilities at $248,000 and assets at $80,000.

JOHN DONAHUE, alias John Bull, was yesterday sentenced at Boston to eighteen months in State Prison for receiving stolen jewelry.

JOSEPH MESSNER, the wife-murderer, of Rochester, N. Y., was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of August next.

The cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai, China, is repaired, and communication again established.

The steam flouring mill of Mr. RIX, of Iron Ridge, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $7,000.

Col. JOHN NOBLE, a pioneer, formerly of Cincinnati, died in Columbus, Ohio, last evening.

TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Session—A Dead-Lock—An Insight into the Law-Makers' Routine—Progress of the Tichborne Trial—Trouble at Rugby School.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

Here we are nearly in the middle of June, with little more than six or seven weeks before the 12th of August will be upon us, when grouse-shooting begins, and Parliament is usually over for the year, two such solemn things not being compatible simultaneously. One of them must give way to the other—so, of course, usually it is Parliament that gives way. This session, however, there are serious fears lest Parliament should be prolonged into that sacred season of British sport, and all well-regulated minds are dreadfully distressed at the prospect. Such a conflict of institutions must necessarily be dreadful in a constitutional country. The fact is, that as yet Parliament has done hardly any business of real importance. The Army bill (in other words the bill for the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army) stops the way of everything else. It has been nearly four months before the House of Commons, and is still sticking fast at clause 3. As soon as one amendment is disposed of, another is proposed, and on each amendment the whole principle of the bill and constitution of the army is discussed over and over again in almost identically the same words. Perhaps I should not say discussed, for that implies a dual operation, whereas here it is the opponents of the bill who have all the talk to themselves, the Government, for the sake of time, contenting themselves with the briefest of replies, and restraining the tongues of their supporters. The Government have already thrown over a good many bills, and there is a Cabinet Council this afternoon to consider what others can be sacrificed.

PARLIAMENTARY DEAD-LOCK.

The congested state of public business in Parliament is causing a good deal of outcry, and is certainly not only discreditable, but dangerous. A Committee of the House of Commons has lately been appointed to consider the matter, but, in fact, the cause of the difficulty is not far to seek. It is simply that members are so bent on talking that they have no time to do anything. Moreover, they like to do their talking in a comfortable way, and everything is sacrificed to this. Formerly the ordinary run of business was got through without much speech. There would be an important debate, perhaps half a dozen times in the course of the session, and the House would then give itself up to the occasion, and sit till 3 or 4, or even 5 o'clock in the morning in order to get through its work, and be done with it. In compensation for these special efforts, members had an easy time of it on ordinary nights. Then fewer members spoke, and the speakers delivered shorter speeches than now. It was only a comparatively small proportion of the members who dared to take the liberty of addressing the House, and one important man followed another in quick succession. But nowadays everybody thinks he has as good a right to speak as everybody else, and claims his privilege. A good debate almost always lasts a week at least, being adjourned regularly at midnight, and so on night after night. Of the chief men only two or three speak each night. One usually begins the evening at 5 o'clock, another replies, and one, or perhaps two more, take an innings between 10 and 1 o'clock. No man who has a position in the House will rise to speak after 8 or before 10 or 11, the reason being that during those hours the great body of the members have trooped off to dinner, and the House is all but empty. The dinner-hour is abandoned to the small fry, who are anxious to advertise themselves in the papers, and to show their constituents that they are not afraid to get on their legs. The curse of talk is fostered by the pre-arrangement, which is now habitual, as to the order in which members shall follow each other in debate. The theory is that the Speaker calls on the one who first catches his eye, but then the Speaker has usually a private tip as to the man upon whom his eye shall fall. All these things are squared beforehand by the "whips," or party managers, on each side, so that there is really little or no extempore debating. A member, if of the first or second rank, knows not only when he is going to speak, but whom he will follow, and prepares accordingly. The habit of leaving the House to the nobodies, and practically suspending business during the best part of the night in order that members may go off to dinner or to the opera, wastes a great deal of valuable time. I expect the legislators will be driven to try something in the nature of the French *clôture*, and invest the majority with a right to vote the close of a debate; but, of course, there is great repugnance to anything of the kind, and the bores will have it their own way for a little longer. Meanwhile Mr. GLADSTONE is compelling the House to have day sittings as well as night sittings, twice a week. As yet, however, not a single bill of importance has been passed this session.

COUNTING THE HOUSE.

One of the expedients by which the House of Commons endeavors to obtain occasional relief from the "bores" is a "count out." The House cannot sit unless there are forty members (including the Speaker) present, and if at any time during its sittings there are less than forty in attendance, on this fact being pointed out to the Speaker and confirmed by him, the sitting must be at once suspended. But the Speaker is not bound to notice it unless his attention is specially called to it, and then a great sand-glass on the table is turned, and must run out before the counting begins, so as to allow members time to come in, and electric bells peal like mad all over the building to give warning of what is about to happen. It is one of the funniest things in the world to see a member pulled up suddenly in the middle of a speech by a motion for a count. He falls into his seat as if a bullet had just gone through him; then suddenly he jumps up and rushes out of the House to see if he can find any friends to make up a House for him. On the other hand, members may be seen grinning through the glass doors of the House and refusing to come in. It may be conceived that the fun of the thing is not always apparent to the gentleman who has just been counted. Twice within a few nights Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who is not only an Ex-Cabinet Minister, but that more awful potentate in rural England, a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, has been prevented from bringing on a motion he had put on the paper in consequence of a count. By an odd accident he discovered that the Government had a hand in this result. While Mr. FORSTER, the Vice-President of the Council, was speaking, a slip of paper was handed to him by another member of the Government, which he read and then laid down. The paper was left on the table, somebody picked it up and took it to Sir J. PAKINGTON, who read it out to the House. It ran as follows: "We want to count PAKINGTON out; he comes next." The meaning of it was, of course, that FORSTER should cut short his remarks and allow this to be done. The Government were fairly caught in the act, but Sir JOHN has been handled rather smartly for his want of honor in reading private papers in public.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

This remarkable trial is still going on, and has assumed a very sensational character. In order to prove his identity, the claimant undertook to describe the contents of a packet which ROGER TICHBORNE left with one of his legal agents before he went to South America. The claimant asserts that the packet contained instructions as to the arrangements to be made for his cousin, Miss DOUGHTY, whom he swears he had seduced, in the event of her proving *enceinte*. When he made this declaration on oath the lady and her husband (for she had since married) were both in Court, and kept their eyes fixed intently on the witness, who, however, did not appear to be in the least abashed. He has been very severely handled by the counsel on the other side, and has become quite incapable of giving coherent or intelligible replies to most of the questions; he simply answers that he cannot recollect or declines to say. His counsel account for this by the state of his health, which former debauchery and renewed dissipations seem to have really rendered very bad. There has been an adjournment of the case for a few days to give him rest and allow of a medical examination.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

Since Dr. TEMPLE'S elevation to the Bishopric of Exeter, Rugby School has somehow or other got into a very bad condition. Dr. HAYMAN, the new head master, was elected by the Trustees, mainly on account of his conservative and High Church tendencies, over the heads of several of Dr. TEMPLE's subordinates, who were supposed to be academically better qualified for the post. There seems to be a strong feeling against him on the part of the teachers, and it is quite clear that he has not adequate command over the school. Already there have been marked symptoms of irritation and discontent, and the Trustees have an unpleasant time of it in trying to keep things quiet. A pamphlet has just reached me, giving an account of the expulsion of one of the pupils, P. O. W., a young gentleman from New-York, which certainly gives one a very bad idea of the discipline of the school and of the injustice and caprice with which it is at present administered. This young fellow and two brothers had all been educated at Rugby, and his father had so high an opinion of the institution that he called an estate in North Carolina after it. One day in the beginning of the present year there was a row among some of the boys; a sixth-form boy (the sixth form act as monitors and supervise the conduct of the lower classes) challenged P. O. W., who was in no way connected with the disturbance, and who answered somewhat sharply. The matter was reported to the head master, who directed W. to apologize and to write out some penal lesson. This was done, but afterward it was complained that he had smiled when apologizing, and some other alleged sauciness was raked up against him. Without any caution or warning he was summarily told he must leave the school. In consequence of this and similar incidents a number of boys are being taken away from Rugby by their parents.

F. H. J.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Amendment of the Constitution Proposed—Change in the Basis of Representation Desired by the Smaller Tribes—Long Discussion on the Proposition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OCMULGEE, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

The General Council is now in session, to deliberate on the reaffirmation of the Constitution framed and adopted in December last. This Constitution was left in the hands of the Secretary of the General Council, to be transmitted to the executive authority of each nation represented, and to be by him submitted to the Councils or the people of the respective nations for their acceptance and ratification. After an interval of six months, the Council has again come together to find that no action has been taken except by the Creeks. The question in debate before this General Council is how they shall dispose of the matter. They have not the power to act for the whole people, and yet they are painfully impressed with the fact that delay in this instance is fraught with danger. The five great nations inhabiting this Territory, namely, the Cherokees, the Muskokees (or Creeks,) the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, and the Seminoles, are advanced in civilization, have important business and industrial interests, and find their progress retarded through want of an organic law. To defer again the adoption of this Constitution they feel to be unsafe. They have no guarantee that the will of the people will be expressed if they should delay action another year. And the need of the adoption of a form of general government for the whole Territory is pressing. The debate on this important subject was brought up this morning by the Committee submitting their report. It was read the first time and interpreted. This report, after a lengthy preamble, proposes that inasmuch as the Constitution, (framed as above stated,) in the opinion of the General Council is not inconsistent with the right, privileges and treaty obligations of the people of the Indian Territory, and secures to them the great and inestimable right of self-government, and inasmuch as circumstances growing out of the treaties of 1866, impose upon them the necessity of acceding to some form of general government for this Territory, the action of the General Council in December, 1870, which framed and submitted a Constitution to the several nations for their ratification, for the government of nations represented in said Council, be reaffirmed. Provision is made for creating a Provisional Government, and the election of a Governor and other officers, whose duties shall be such as are prescribed by the Constitution. An amendment to the schedule attached to the Constitution was also proposed. The debate commenced by Mr. JOHNSON (Cherokee) moving an amendment to the proposed addition to the schedule, since the authority conferred upon the Secretary to the Council to convene it in session had expired.

After some discussion on this point, further consideration of the report was deferred till Monday.

Mr. BROWN (Seminole) wished to introduce an amendment to the Constitution as an act of justice to the Seminole nation. The amendment provided for equal representation in the Senate of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations.

Mr. JOHNSON (Cherokee) thought the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Seminoles in bad taste, as the Constitution was not before the House. The question had been fully debated last December, when an amendment similar to the one just read was proposed, and was voted down by an overwhelming majority. This was no time for considering the merits of the Constitution. Article 6 of that instrument provided for all necessary amendments, and if the Constitution contained any objectionable features, it was proper first to await its submission to the will of the people. Upon the nation that rejected it, it had no binding force. Mr. RUFUS FOLSOM (Creek) moved to have the mendment submitted to a committee, to be composed of one member from each delegation. As this motion was not seconded, the Chair ordered the second reading of Mr. BROWN's amendment. It was read a second time and interpreted.

Mr. PIERCY (Chickasaw) remarked that if the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Seminoles was adopted by the House, it would then be proper for the Secretary to send the Constitution in its amended form to the various nations for ratification. With this understanding of the case, he could not see wherein the gentleman was guilty of bad taste, as has been charged against him by the member from the Cherokees. He could speak for his own people, and emphatically assured the House that the inequality of representation in the Senate, which this amendment is intended to remove, was not approved by them. The Chickasaws, although not so numerous as the Creeks or the Cherokees, were none the less a sovereign power, and would consent to no abridgment of their rights. In their name he stood up for that equality of representation in the Senate that the Constitution of the United States confers upon each individual commonwealth.

Mr. JOHNSON, in answer to his friend from the Chickasaw nation, contended that the treaties of 1866 with the United States fixed the basis of representation. By the provisions of these treaties one member was secured to each nationality containing a certain number of persons, and a proportionate increase of members was allowed corresponding to the excess of numbers over this given basis. He further pointed out to the House that, in the case of the smaller tribes, which had not population sufficient to entitle each to a member, a stipulation was inserted that several should be confederated together, so that their conjoint numbers should give them a right to a member. In passing the Constitution the Council had kept this equitable arrangement in view, so that justice was secured to all, and the representative privileges conferred by treaty stipulations retained. The speaker then referred to the report of the Committee on Population and Educational Interests, submitted at the last Council. That report shows that a number of the smaller tribes have not population sufficient to entitle each to a Senator. The nation represented by the gentleman who last spoke (the Chickasaws) contained a population of five thousand. Article 3, section 2, of the Constitution gives to that people a larger representation in the Senate than would be afforded them by the proposed amendment. How was he to understand this effort of the gentleman to restrict his own people in their rights to Senatorial representation? The Constitution vested in the Senate authority to control the appointing power of the Governor, who is required to act by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This rendered the Senate so important a branch of the Legislature, that it was essential that it should be composed according to population. The preponderating power of the larger nations in the Senate, which seemed to excite so much apprehension in the minds of the Chickasaw and Seminole members, he reminded those gentlemen, was not without a corrective. The Lower House, being organized in accordance with treaty stipulations, would always act as a check upon the Senate, since no bill could become a law without its concurrence and assent. In that Chamber a voice is accorded to each tribe to protect its own interests.

Mr. BROWN wished the House to understand that he was not there to beg anything on behalf of the Seminole people, he merely insisted upon endowing them with their rights. By solemn treaty with the United States, their national integrity had been confirmed, and under the provisions of this treaty their form of government had been defined. One important section in this Constitution was objectionable to his constituents, and before this instrument could become binding it required the acceptance and ratification of national councils representing three-fourths of the population of the nations represented in general council. Those nations who refused to accept it would not be bound by its provisions. They had been told repeatedly by members that the treaties of 1866 furnish the basis of representation. But he would remind his hearers that by those compacts with the United States each people is entitled to representation by virtue of their nationality. The Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty provides that one representative from each nation be sent to its legislative assembly. But he did not consider that the Indian tribes were inexorably bound by the phraseology of those treaties. He had been referred by the member from the Cherokees to the construction of the Lower House, provided for in the Constitution, as affording a guarantee that the larger nations, by reason of their preponderating weight in the Senate, would not oppress the small tribes. But he could see no healing in this specific. The same overwhelming weight of representation, secured to the larger nations by virtue of their numbers, which gave them such dangerous power in the Senate, would also be repeated in the Lower House. He could say for the Seminoles that they desired to be included in the proposed confederation, but they first asked to have the Constitution shaped to suit their views. If this was not accorded them, he would plainly inform the House, the Seminoles and the smaller nations would never ratify, and their confederation would never be consummated. He appealed to the magnanimity of the larger nations to concede this act of justice to their weaker brothers. He asked it in order that the very objects of the Constitution might be carried out.

After some further talk the Council adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling of the Council at 2½ P. M., Mr. BROWN'S amendment was a third time read and interpreted.

Mr. ROSS (Cherokee) wished to make a few remarks on the merits of the case. He had listened with much interest to the able speech of the delegate from the Seminoles. He did not question the sincerity of the motive which prompted that gentleman to introduce his amendment. But he must be permitted to call in question the wisdom of any such proceeding. At this stage of the business the revival of this question was unfortunate, and its only effect would be to create distraction and dissatisfaction. He was opposed to the resolution for three reasons: First, because he regarded the question as settled by the action of the Council last December. Secondly, because the proposition was unfair and unwise, and thirdly, because he believed the basis of representation as fixed in the Constitution to be equitable and just to all concerned. The question had been calmly and exhaustively discussed last Winter by the Committee who prepared the Constitution, and subsequently by the General Council, who adopted it, and when the Chickasaw member (Mr. PIERCY) moved to change the basis of representation, among those who voted negatively were two of the gentleman's colleagues. And when the Constitution was at length submitted to a final vote in the Council, all the Chickasaw delegation present at the time, voted for its adoption. He held that the Chickasaw nation, whose members voted for the adoption of the Constitution at the last session with the basis of representation as it now stands, were virtually committed to its ratification. The Constitution having received the sanction of the delegates sent to the Council to form an organic law for the government of the whole Indian Territory, was then sent to the different nations for the approval of the people. The Creek nation, (one of the most populous nations in the whole proposed confederacy,) have already accepted it. How did the Council propose to force this amendment upon them? Having received their solemn sanction, it was too late for the Council to alter and amend that instrument by the mere passage of a resolution. The object of the resolution was unequal and unfair. It proposed to give to the Cherokees, the Creeks and the Choctaws, two Senators each. Those three nations contained a population of from forty-six to forty-eight thousand persons. It also proposed to give the Chickasaws and the Seminoles two Senators each, while the population of those two nations did not exceed eight thousand. The Ottawas, the Peorias, the Qua-paws, the Senecas, the Wyandottes and the Shawnees, are left precisely where the Constitution placed them. His friends, the Osages, who was represented in the first council, and who voted for the Constitution, were left entirely out. Their representation in the Senate, if, indeed, they were to be favored with any, would have to be provided for by legislation. But in the Constitution, his friends, the Osages, were equitably provided for. The population of that nation entitled them to two Senators, a number guaranteed to them, and of which they could not be deprived, unless the Council saw fit to alter the Constitution. If the Chickasaws, with a population of 5,500, and the Seminoles, with a population of 2,500, were entitled to Senatorial representation, surely, by every rule of equity, the Osages, who numbered 3,500, were equally entitled to representation in the Senate. The entire population of the tribes represented in the Council had been estimated at 60,000 persons. To give the Constitution binding force the approval of two-thirds, or 40,000, would be needed. No two tribes have a population sufficient to secure the Constitution going into operation. The Cherokees, the Creeks, and the Choctaws have a population of 48,000. If these three nations would be allowed two Senators each, each Senator would represent a constituency numbering 8,000, while the Chickasaws and Seminoles united would have a Senator to every 2,000 of their population. And if you put them with the Sac and Foxes, the Peorias, Senecas, the Wyandottes, and the other small tribes represented in the Council, you had then a Senator to 1,240 persons. Those figures clearly showed that the amendment under discussion would establish no equality. If the gentleman from the Seminoles was desirous of obtaining equality, why not give the Osages two Senators? Why not give each of the small tribes two Senators? But he was willing to leave the Sacs and Foxes, the Ottawas, the Peorias, the Qua-paws, the Senecas, the Wyandottes and the Shawnees precisely where the Constitution placed them. He would cut down the Cherokees, the Creeks and the Choctaws to the numerical basis of the Chickasaws, and of his own people. There was also a further consideration. If the population of the Indian Territory was set at 60,000, and it required 40,000 to put the Constitution into operation, if two of the three larger nations stood out, that instrument could not be adopted. It would require the approval of all the other tribes and two of the larger nations to put the Constitution into effect. There was no equality about that, whether the tribes were regarded as distinct nationalities, or as a basis of representation as fixed in the Constitution. The argument had been advanced that the plan proposed was on the basis of representation in the United States Senate. The speaker very much doubted whether the five great nations would consent to equality of representation. But he could see no resemblance between the two cases. The correct principle of representation is to regulate it according to population. One thousand Peorias were no better than one thousand Creeks. The Constitution afforded equal protection to every nation that placed itself under its control. The broad idea that pervaded it was that one Indian in one nation was as good as one Indian in another nation. As for oppression of the smaller tribes by the three larger nations, such a thing was not to be feared. The Chickasaws were of the same race and blood as the Choctaws, and the Seminoles were as closely akin to the Creeks. He had not the slightest suspicion that the stronger tribes in virtue of their superior numbers would resort to any injustice or oppression. A common interest and a common welfare would prevent all such attempts. In fact, he regarded it as a safeguard against injustice. By the plan proposed by his friend, the Seminole member, the Senate would be composed of just thirteen members, and if they had cause at any time to fear the exercise of improper influence, surely that was the way best calculated to bring it about. It was an easier thing to corrupt a dozen men than to corrupt a thousand. Combinations could be more readily brought about among thirteen men than among forty. These arguments were conclusive. The question had been settled. A general spirit of conciliation and concession had smoothed away all difficulties in the adjustment; it had been settled firmly, equitably and to the satisfaction of all, and now he begged the Council to let it remain. At the conclusion of Mr. Ross's speech the Council adjourned till Monday.

INDIAN.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Expedition—The Havana Volunteers—Valuable Co-Operation—New Suggestions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

VALMASEDA leaves to-morrow morning, on the steamer *Rapido*, to undertake his proposed campaign in the Central Department. The horses belonging to the Staff, and a number of pack-horses, together with nearly one and a half million of rations, were shipped on the steamer *San Quintin*, at Batabano, today. The public imagines that VALMASEDA will go direct from here to Puerto Principe, but such is not the case. He leaves Batabano on Sunday morning, and will proceed on the south side of the island to Cienfuegos, where he will remain a short time, take two companies of Vincayan volunteers with him, and then continue along the coast, leaving rations at the mouth of the Canto. According to the news he receives at Santa Cruz del Sur, or at Manzanillo, regarding the conspiracy and other affairs in the Eastern Department, he may return westward to Santa Cruz del Sur, or proceed to Santiago de Cuba, and remain there for a week or more. After attending to matters at Santiago de Cuba, should his presence be required there, he will get the necessary information as to matters and things on the southern coast of the island, from Manzanillo westward, leaving all his train at Las Tunas, going down and then return himself to Las Tunas, and proceeding to Sancti Spiritus, where he will leave the two companies of Vincayans and take the Batallion of Rodas with him to the coast again. Then he will embark in a steamer and land at Vertientes, whence he will proceed by slow marches to Sancti Spiritus. Immediately on entering the Central Department he will use his utmost endeavors to circulate a new proclamation among the insurgents, and several dozens of *presentados* have already been engaged to scatter it at the risk of their lives. The proclamation does not differ essentially from other proclamations which have been issued, except that in this document VALMASEDA styles the Cubans "Soldiers," a term which hitherto has not been applied to them, and which may induce many of them to surrender. The astuteness of VALMASEDA in styling the Cubans soldiers, and offering an unconditional pardon to those who have fought with arms in their hands, may produce ill feeling between the fighting Cubans and those who hold civil appointments under the Republic, but VALMASEDA is unwise when he says, "return to the respect which you entertained toward the legitimate authorities," for that lack of respect is one of the principal causes of the revolution. The respect which the Cubans entertained for their so-called legitimate authorities was such, that they wanted to get rid of them at any price; these same legitimate authorities only created the respect of fear, and their rule was submitted to because it was enforced by bayonets.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF HAVANA.

In connection with VALMASEDA'S new campaign comes the often-disputed question as to whether the Havana volunteers are really soldiers, loyal Spaniards and ready to carry out their offers. Judging from what has occurred, and is now occurring, these volunteers are not soldiers, or if called so, of a very irregular and disobedient kind; that they are probably Spaniards, but not very loyal ones and that they are not united. At the dinner given by the General the Colonels of Volunteers offered the services of their men to go into the country. VALMASEDA accepted their services for the military line near Moron stating plainly: "Gentlemen, if after going to the Central Department people will ask why I don't move ahead with great rapidity, you can tell them it is because I must move slowly, for I need three more columns. If you will send two thousand men to the military line at Moron, I shall take the troops thence, and can then move with quickness." The volunteers held meeting after meeting; and as guarding the military line is an entirely different business from talking about the same, the Second, Third, Seventh and First Light Battalions point blank refused to furnish their quota. It is even undecided whether the rest will go, and it appears that charges made against prominent military officers of being unwilling to finish the war, because then their chances of making money will cease, are also true about some of the leaders of the Spanish party. Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba furnished provisions, clothing and medicines to the insurgents, and Spaniards in Havana are directly and indirectly accused by their own countrymen of doing the same thing. Even names are mentioned in certain circles, and it is very likely that there is some truth in all this. At any rate, it is certain that prominent steam-ship owners and provision-dealers are in high glee while the revolution continues.

NEW SUGGESTIONS.

That funny, nondescript sparron, who writes so much patriotic stuff in the *Voz de Cuba*, but who, I am assured, is one of the principal opponents of the idea that the volunteers should take the field, wishes the authorities to offer a prize for the head of every prominent insurgent, and cites examples in proof of why it should be done; if the *Gonion* could take the catching by contract, and receive a commission on every prominent insurgent caught, without endangering his own personal safety. But, today, the editorial of the *Voz* is on a new track, all tending to the same end, namely, the appointment of that famous General, CONCHA, as Captain-General. CONCHA'S appointment would be the signal of a few executions, and the true beginning of the downfall of the Spanish reign in Cuba. If the Spaniards here have any sense, they will let well alone.

QUASIMODO.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Once more the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* is accusing the North of a lack of courage.

A tax-payers' convention is proposed in Louisiana.

Not one of the Graduating Class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College intends to made farming his life-work.

Gov. ODEN BOWIE, of Maryland, denies that he has any aspirations to a seat in the United States Senate.

It is proposed to erect a grand hotel on the site of the burned Spotswood Hotel in Richmond, Va.

There are 122,715 scholars in the 402 Sunday-schools of Philadelphia, whom 12,078 teachers instruct.

Mr. CHARLES F. DICKINSON, editor and publisher of the Olean *Times*, died on the 10th inst.

A Milwaukee farmer recently accused his wife of attempting to murder him, and while he was gone from home, to make inquiries concerning a divorce, she was gored to death by a cow.

It is true that the poet says, "Friend after friend departs," but it by no means follows from this statement that the Quakers will vote the Democratic ticket.

ZIEGENMEYER, who is in jail in Chicago on a charge of murder, must be an uncommonly mean man. He has cheated a poor apple-girl by passing upon her a counterfeit ten-dollar bill. The murder was bad, but this ——.

The Boston *Transcript* urges all its youthful readers to become regular and fixed during the present Summer in the habit of early rising. This is excellent advice from the editor of an evening paper.

A Chicago paper, the *Republican*, heads its account of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S funeral thus: "Under the sod, under the dew—Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal—The Obsequies of VALLANDIGHAM—An imposing cortége—Where honor proudly sleeps."

A drunken brute at Petroleum Centre, Penn., shot his wife several times on Tuesday evening last, and after he was arrested, begged to be permitted to see and kiss her before she died. His wife had supported him and their two children.

Old fogies in Connecticut lament because no longer is to be heard the drum beat at Sheriff sales, the Legislature having done away with a custom that originated in the good old times when all public meetings were summoned by the tap of the drum.

To the Atlanta (Ga.) *Era's* remark, that the Democratic situation is TOOMBS' "live thunder and burning ether" on the one hand, or JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and the Ohio departure on the other, the Boston *Traveller* suggests that if that is so a good many of them are going to take to the woods.

During an exhibition of tableaus vivants at Salisbury, N. C., on the 13th inst., the scenery took fire, and Miss ANNIE RONZER, one of the young lady participants, was severely burned while endeavoring to subdue the flames. Some young men tardily came to her assistance, and the fire was extinguished.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* corrects a misapprehension prevalent in the East, saying that the Governor of California has constitutional power to commute any sentence of death to imprisonment for life or for any number of years, and he may grant an unconditional pardon.

There is an advantage in being fat. A few nights ago a bulky lady in Bridgeport, Conn., alarmed by the approach of burglars, leaped out of bed with such force that she shook the house from garret to cellar, awakening a male lodger who slept on the lower floor and frightening away the burglars before they had time to secure anything.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* is not inclined to look unfavorably upon Gen. BUTLER as the candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; and speaking of his usual success, which puzzles the politicians, it says that he confounds friends as well as enemies by the pluck and audacity with which he utters his opinions, and his entire disregard of the ordinary methods of winning popularity.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* has discovered that the present Democratic Party is nothing but the old Whig Party. It puts it thus: "If there be one Democratic principle or purpose of the present day that conflicts with the principles and purposes of the old Whig Party, or on which the two are not in full accord, we would be glad to have it pointed out. It cannot be done."

The Ohio Republicans' work gratifies the loyal men of the State. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the State ticket is a strong one, and means victory. The *Commercial* says the results of the day's work will be received with general satisfaction by the Republicans of the State. And the Columbus *State Journal* says the ticket and platform are entirely satisfactory and utterly good.

A Western reporter who has just witnessed the contortions of a popular lecturer, admits that certainly the most astounding lecture-gymnastic he ever saw was that lecturer's head-gesture, in which he contrives to fling his beard upward and his long hair downward over his face, and thus involve himself in a momentary eclipse of countenance, from which he suddenly emerges by a legerdemain toss of his arms and hands aloft, accompanied by a pounding jerk perpendicularly of his legs.

That the Republicans may regain possession of the Legislature, and purify it, the Rochester *Democrat* urges that the party should place in nomination only candidates who are free from Tammany taint and Democratic virus. It says: "The Republican nominees should be men who will neither trade nor dicker with any kind of Democracy. It is due that those should be renominated who are above suspicion in this respect, and vitally important that those who have not been faithful should be strenuously opposed."

Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S visit to the Pacific coast has not been without influence. The San Francisco *Bulletin* calls him Plato, and says he is a tall, thin, sloping-shouldered, narrow-faced, narrow-browed, long-nosed, unbearded man, rather gaunt and ungainly in body and motion, yet, with a certain expression about eye, mouth and nostril, denoting superiority. There is nothing half so sweet in life as being appreciated in California—in "coming up to the brag," as EMERSON himself would say.

As it happens, there are two particular counties in Texas which are separated by a river, and in one of them dwelt a young man and a maiden fair who fondly loved each other, but were separated by the cruel parent of the damsel. An elopement was accordingly planned, the lover obtained two licenses, one from the clerk of each county, and thus provided they entered a boat with a clergyman, and pushing to the centre of the stream as near as might be, were there united in the holy bonds of wedlock, one of the licenses certainly covering the locality.

This little extract from the Honolulu *Gazette*, of May 3, will have a personal interest to very many American readers: "Her Majesty Queen EMMA arrived in the *Pauahi*, on Thursday morning, from Kauai, where she has been residing for several months. Her Majesty has greatly enjoyed her visit, and returns in excellent health. The bark *Queen Emma* was handsomely decorated with flags in honor of the arrival of her noble namesake, and the Hawaiian colors were hoisted on board of her on that occasion for the first time. In the evening, the Hawaiian Band serenaded Her Majesty at her residence in Nuuanu-street."

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* denies that the indorsement of the President by the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention was obtained by a trick, and says that the true story of the resolution and its passage is this: The matter was talked over in committee, and there seemed to be a small number of delegates who were opposed to the resolution being introduced upon the ground that the "Convention did not assemble to make a President;" that it was uncalled for and out of place. Not more than five delegates were opposed to President GRANT or his Administration; but a minority, hardly respectable, did oppose (in committee) the introduction of the Grant plank. However, after the Committee on Resolutions had reported, Judge SHANNON offered as an amendment an additional resolution, which was unanimously carried before a vote was taken upon the platform reported by the Committee.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Facts about Corea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an old correspondent to correct the errors drifting around the country about Admiral RODGER'S expedition to the Corea, and the possible complications with China, growing out of that enterprise? The impression evidently prevails that Corea is a part and parcel of the Chinese Empire, and war with the Coreans will lead to a war with China. The sensational telegrams from Hong Kong this week about the feeling there, the fear that "retaliation will be resorted to by the Chinese," and the absurd statement in the *Herald* that the English Minister, THORNTON, and the Prussian Envoy, GEROLT, had both been instructed to await future developments at Washington, before availing of their leaves of absence—all this telegraphic fiction and manufactured news has accomplished its purpose and mystified the public mind.

While visiting Pekin on Consular business in November, 1867, Mr. BURLINGAME showed me a confidential dispatch from the Prince Regent, KUNG, relative to the massacre of the crew of the American schooner *General Sherman*, which, by the way, has led to this expedition. In this dispatch, KUNG, while regretting the atrocious murder of the unfortunate mariners, assured Mr. BURLINGAME in most positive language that "Corea was not a portion of the Chinese Empire; that the Coreans paid a nominal tribute, in accordance with a very ancient custom; that the United States were perfectly at liberty to resort to any measures they might deem necessary to punish the people of the Corea, and that in fact His Serene Majesty, the Emperor of China, would contemplate the act with supreme indifference," &c.

Ignorance of the purport of this very important dispatch led the United States Consul-General at Shanghai to commit a very serious blunder in 1868, and if he had not been shielded by the broad mantle of his uncle, the Secretary of State, he would have been recalled.

A curious rumor floated around Shanghai that the Kings of Corea were buried in coffins of solid gold, and an enterprising American, who had a sharp lookout for the "almighty dollar," started a stock company to prospect for these same golden coffins! He found plenty of followers anxious to clutch the glittering dust, chartered a steam-ship under the North German flag and cleared her for Nagasaki, Japan. From there they steamed up the China Sea, threw out their anchors near the supposed graves and commenced to dig. The white-robed Coreans, armed with bows and arrows, lances and ugly knives, with shields and helmets of the tough hide of the water ox, resented this sacrilegious assault on their holy places, attacked the mongrel crowd, composed of a dozen different nationalities, and killed five men, subjects of Spain. The discomfited gold-seekers beat an inglorious retreat, and returned to Shanghai crest-fallen and decidedly impecunious. The stock of the "Corean-Joint-Stock-Company-Limited-Gold-Coffin-Mine" fell like Rock Island on Wednesday.

Nothing is so bad as failure, so the United States Consul General concluded to arrest the leader, an American citizen, and demanded very heavy bail, twenty thousand Mexican dollars. Double the sum was offered, as the alleged offender was very popular among the American residents, and the excitement raged at fever heat about the killing of the crew of the vessel by slow process of roasting, as was currently believed. Mr. EAMES, the counsel for the United States, found he had a very weak case; tried to make some capital out of the sacred bones of these old fossil kings, and talked a good deal about the offense *contra bonus mores*. But with all his special pleading the Consular associates failed to discover any criminal intent. Public opinion denounced Mr. SEWARD, and pronounced Mr. FREDERICK JENKINS a plucky fellow. The case was aggravated from the fact that the venerable father of the prisoner acted as interpreter of the Consular Court, and was a missionary of the Southern Baptist Church. He was obliged to see his own son arrested, and told he would be sent to the Consular jail if heavy bail was not furnished. People thought the whole thing was a persecution altogether unwarranted, and a good deal like washing very dirty linen in public.

You will observe from these facts that if we annex the whole of Corea, the Celestial mind will continue serenely indifferent, send us teas and silks, and look after the main chance quite as sharply as any Yankee trader.

Corea has a population of twelve million, a fine climate, and abounds in forests of oak and fir. Capt. SHUFELDT, the late commander of the Tehuantepec Canal expedition, is well posted on this subject, and made several valuable surveys of the Corean coast while attached to the Asiatic Squadron in the historic *Wachusett*.

G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Late U. S. Consul Hankon, China.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 22, 1871, No. 136 East Ninety-second-street.

Mayor Hall's Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. JOLINE'S yarn about Mrs. SCHLESSINGER'S absconding from justice is an aggravation rather than a justification of the corruption practiced in the District-Attorney's office. Mr. HALL'S ingenuity in concocting fraud is only equaled by his audacity in trying to screen himself behind it. The reported acquiescence of Mr. PULLMAN in the thief's escape is of a piece with the rest of the story; Mrs. SCHLESSINGER could have been found at any time from the commission of the theft to the present day in New-York City.

There was another experience of the slaughter of justice in that same office some time previous to the one now discussed. A theft of $1,200 was perpetrated; the thief was caught, "bonded," and abundant proof obtained to convict. Mr. Thief offered $800 to settle. The District-Attorney's office did the settlement most beautifully and effectively, and at the same time very considerably relieved the prosecuting witnesses from the very disagreeable duty of swearing away the liberty of one of Mr. HALL'S very industrious and enterprising constituents—that "immaculate" having innocently forgot to summon the prosecuting witnesses. The case was called on; for want of proof, the thief walked triumphantly out of Court. I have some more of the "same sort" left.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 23, 1871.

The Eleventh-Street Tragedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to put the following questions to the jury who lately investigated the Eleventh-street horror:

1. Why did they evade the real causes which lay at the root of this deplorable disaster? Was it not their solemn duty to investigate these causes? If so, how do they excuse its non-performance?

2. Can they, as medical men, consider their barren inquiry creditable to their presumed intelligence? Do they expect it to serve any moral end, or to have any moral effect whatever?

3. Perhaps the idea of the inquiry serving any moral purpose never entered their minds; but, if it did, can they explain why they so completely ignored it?

INQUIRER.

Which One of Tammany's Great Men Shall It Be?

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, June 20.

Some communities would seem unfortunate for having too many men of brains, as others are unfortunate in having too many men of no brains at all. The precincts of Tammany Hall, New-York, evidently belong to the former category. It is the great Democratic centre of the North, and the trouble is that it contains too many leaders—that is, too much brain. Where there is such a galaxy of genius and State craft as presented by SWEENY and HOFFMAN and ROOSEVELT and GOULD and TWEED and JIM FISK, not to mention a score of others, it is sometimes difficult to supply all with first-class political positions. Tammany must have the candidate for 1872. She demands this as a matter of course. Her demand will not be seriously resisted. But the absorbing question of the hour seems to be already, "Which one of the great men of Tammany shall be the nominee?" HOFFMAN has his lackeys and strikers in different sections of the West and South. ROOSEVELT has made one oration in laudation and another in denunciation of the Southern Democracy. So his record is clear with the party in both sections! He will be a very strong man, of course. And now PETER B. SWEENY has a man employed in writing up *his* merits and presenting *his* claims before the Southern Democrats. The fact that SWEENY is a great rascal, in a political sense, amounts to nothing. He is, perhaps, the most available man in the Ring. And we have the statement of his chronicler that he is "all powerful" with the Ring which seeks control of the party in 1872. We also have the further assurance, from the same source, that "SWEENY is a great and good man!"

THE ERIE WAR.

Judicial Reflections on the Ramsey-Gould Suit—Judge Brady's Order Opening the Default of Ramsey Confirmed.

The appeal in the case of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY against JAY GOULD and others, was yesterday decided in the Supreme Court, General Term. The plaintiff in the action was enjoined by a cross action from proceeding in it. When the case was called before Judge BARNARD they pleaded this injunction as having prevented them from preparing for trial, and that defendants offered to suspend, and an order was thereupon entered suspending the injunction so far as concerned the preparation for trial; that the case was then postponed for several days; that on the postponement day they again pleaded that up to the previous call of the case they had not been at liberty to prepare for trial, and since had not had time to prepare; that after much discussion Judge BARNARD directed the case to proceed; that thereupon counsel for plaintiff decided not to go on with the trial, giving as their reason a want of impartiality in the Judge, and refusing to answer "ready" on the formal call; that Judge BARNARD then dismissed the complaint, but fixed a future day for the settlement of the costs, on which day the plaintiff's counsel might apply for leave to have the trial proceed. Before the adjournment day plaintiffs applied to Judge BRADY, sitting at Chambers, for an order opening the default on much the same grounds as those presented to avoid a trial, but supported by additional affidavits. Judge BRADY granted the order, and from this order defendants appealed. The General Term now affirms Judge BRADY's order, Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judge CARDOZO concurring; Judge BARNARD dissenting. In his opinion Presiding Justice INGRAHAM holds, that the action before the Special Term was a default, and the result a judgment by default; that the only course for plaintiffs then to take, was to apply on affidavits for an order opening that default; that this application should properly be made to the Judge at Chambers, and that an order opening a default is not appealable, the matter being addressed to the discretion of the Judge hearing it, and such discretion not being reviewable.

Judge CARDOZO, in his concurring opinion, says that with some difficulty he has come to the conclusion that this order of Judge BRADY'S is not appealable. But he cannot allow it to be supposed that he concurs in the doctrine that all exercises of discretion are not appealable. They are certainly not so if there was a palpable abuse of discretion. [He here quoted at some length an opinion of Judge BRADY to that effect.] He does not feel certain but that, tested by that standard, the order should not only be reviewed, but reversed. The default was not only wilful in the bad sense of the term, but the result of a consultation among plaintiff's counsel—not because they were in good faith unprepared, but because they chose to assume that the Judge then presiding was prejudiced, and so assuming to the responsibility of "objections" and "declining" to go to trial before him, whether, under such circumstances, an order relieving them from the default is not an abuse of discretion. I do not mean to say, but this I do say, that it was a most unwise exercise of discretion, lacking, if at all but very little, to bring it up to the point of abuse. I say it was unwise, because it is greatly calculated to impair the dignity of a judicial tribunal, when one Judge affords relief to a suitor who has dared to impugn another Judge of the same Court. The dignified, the right course, would be to refer such an application to the Judge whose authority was thus contemned and not by entertaining a motion for relief, seem to give countenance to such practice to avoid trying a cause before a particular Judge, as was resorted to here. To entertain such motions is to sit in judgment over the rectitude of an associate, and to establish a practice which may some day be used against those who assert or approve such a rule. Prejudiced and bitter partisans, or disappointed or defeated litigants or practitioners, whose small minds are incapable of a noble sentiment, or of any higher feeling than that of envy at the success of those whose positions they covet, but have not intellect to attain or fill, may be allowed to indulge in vituperation of the motives and conduct of their superiors. Proceeding from such sources, attack and abuse are impotent, and only reveal the assailants, however they may attempt to mask and conceal themselves, in their true light, making the assailed brighter by contrast. But it will be sad, indeed, for the honor, dignity and usefulness of Courts, when Judges shall give color to baseless assaults upon each other, by granting favors to those who make them, instead of promptly and effectually rebuking them. With this protest, so that I may not be misunderstood, I am willing—giving to the respondent the benefit of the doubt, whether the case should or should not be considered within the principle I have mentioned—to concur with Judge INGRAHAM in dismissing the appeal, but without costs.

Mr. Justice BARNARD dissents, and after stating the facts, says: The objections to a Judge is easy to be made, and one against which the Judge is powerless. He knows the purity of his motives and the falseness of the charge, but is compelled to be silent. His duty is to try all causes regularly before him. If an objection to his fairness is made, and if that is to be a ground for postponement of a trial, how often will unwilling parties proceed before any Court? A few dollars—a very few dollars—will procure counsel to make the required charge, if by so doing a trial is prevented. No Court can do its duty to both parties if it yields to a false accusation as to its fairness. One party will be deprived of his rights by those means through a false delicacy in the Judge, if he yield to such charges and postpones a cause.

THE SAENGERFEST.

Its Inauguration This Evening—Reception of the Visiting Vocalists—The Programme.

The twelfth general Saengerfest will be inaugurated this evening, by the reception of the visiting vocalists from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Paterson, New-Haven, and from points along the Hudson. The Baltimore and Philadelphia societies will arrive at Jersey City between 7 and 8 o'clock, and will be escorted by the North-eastern Saengerbund societies to the City Hall, where the Mayor and City authorities will receive them. Thence they will be escorted to the Germania Assembly Rooms, where the Bundes President will welcome them.

To-morrow morning the first general rehearsal of the united vocalists will take place at the Skating Rink, and in the evening the reception concert at the Academy of Music by the Gesangverein, the New-York Saengerchor and a grand orchestra.

The prize singing at Steinway Hall on Monday will be an experiment. The prize-singing societies—nineteen in number—have been divided into three classes, according to their numerical strength. This is the first time that such an arrangement has been made. It should be understood that only visiting societies will participate in the prize singing. The prizes to be contended for are very valuable and magnificent specimens of piano-forte manufacture. The prize for the first class is a grand section piano, and the prize for the second a splendid cycloid piano. The prize for the third class is a richly-carved music repository, worth about $250. The prizes will be on exhibition at Steinway Hall during the Saengerfest.

The societies from Buffalo, Rochester and other points in the western part of the State, will not arrive in time for the reception to-night, but will be here to-morrow morning. The Saengerbund societies will assemble at the Germania Assembly Rooms at 6 o'clock this evening, and thence will march to Jersey City to meet the Baltimore and Philadelphia societies. In pursuance of a request of the Fest Committee, many public buildings and private residences will be illuminated this evening on the arrival of the guests. Last evening the vocalists were, under the direction of the Bundes' Dirigent, Mr. PAUR, engaged at the Germania Assembly Rooms in their last mass rehearsal, which was attended by a vast concourse of visitors.

The Mulberry-Street Homicide—Verdict.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner YOUNG, in the case of LOZORA CORAVENTO, the Italian who died on the previous day from a fracture of the skull, received on the night of the 4th inst., during a fight in front of No. 22 Mulberry-street. The evidence was not as clear as could have been desired, but it showed that the Italians of the lower class in this City are divided into two factions by political differences, originating in their native country, and that these differences have frequently resulted in brawls and violence. The fight in Mulberry-

street, which ended fatally, had its origin in these difficulties, and began in wrangling in the saloon at No. 22 Mulberry-street, where several Italians were gathered. There does not appear, however, to have been any actual violence until after the parties had reached the sidewalk. The evidence further showed that in the melee the deceased was struck on the head with a brick by ANTON ARORTI. Several witnesses swore positively that deceased was a quiet, peaceable man, and offered no provocation whatever to ARORTI, but Capt. KENNEDY testified that he had been told by one BROWN, who was in the melee, that he and ARORTI had been assaulted by deceased, and that they had struck him in self-defense, with no intention of taking life. The jury found a verdict that deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull, from a brick in the hands of ANTON ARORTI, alias BONGION, and exonerating BROWN from all complicity in the affray. ARORTI has not yet been arrested.

The Taylor Will Case.

The appeal in the Taylor will case, which was to have been argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, has been postponed until the next term, to be held in Fall. The delay was asked for by MR. HENRY L. CLINTON, on behalf of the contestants. Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, on behalf of the proponents, strenuously opposed a postponement. He stated that at the expense of the estate he had printed the case, numbering some twelve hundred pages, for the appellants, in order to hasten a decision, and save the estate from the accumulating expenses of this litigation, and it was unfair for the appellants to come into Court and ask for delay, when the case was called for argument. MR. CLINTON said he could not be fairly charged with laches; that the brief required to be drawn with great care and elaboration, and that at least four weeks would be necessary for this purpose. Also, that appellants had an interest in the estate, out of which the printing was paid. The Court granted the adjournment.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 23.

FIRST BOARD.

$47,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	100	Quicksilver Pref.	20
10,000	do......b3	112⅛	100	do	20⅛
12,500	U.S.5-20 C.'65, s3	112⅛	100	Mar. Pref......s30	7⅛
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛	400	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	41⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	72	10	do	42
3,000	do	72⅛	100	do...bet. call	41½
32,000	do	72⅜	100	W. U. Tel...bet. c.	59½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	72	300	do	59⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	27⅛	900	do	59
20,000	do	27¼	200	do	58¾
8,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July	62½	100	Adams Express	80⅛
23,000	Mo. St. 6s	96½	20	N. Y. C. & H. R.	98⅛
2,000	Erie 4th M	89	200	do...bet. call	97⅛
3,000	Long Dock Bds	90½	100	do	97¾
3,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	92	50,000	N.Y.C.& H.Cfs.	92¼
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	101½	400	Erie R	28⅜
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	102¼	100	do......b30	28⅛
12,000	Union P. R. 1st	91¾	20	do	28
4,000	D., L. & W. 1st	100	100	Panama R	50
5,000	Tol. & W.C.C.bs	89	600	Harlem R	127½
1,000	M. & St.P.8s,1st	107¾	200	do...bet. call	127½
6,000	C.,C. & I. C. 1st	87½	600	Reading R....b. c.	117
5,000	N. & D.7s,1st, G. by L. & N. R.	86¾	900	do	117⅛
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st M	88½	200	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	113
8,000	do	88½	300	Union Pac. R	31⅛
5,000	do	88	400	do...bet. call	31⅜
1,000	St.L. & I. M. 1st M. Bds.	94¾	1,400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	118¾
2,000	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	108½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	75
20	Ocean Bank	96	300	do	75⅛
5	Ninth Nat'l Bank	117½	600	do...bet. call	75
10	do	117	100	do	74⅞
9	Am. Exchange Bk.	116	200	C. & N. W. Pref.	89½
10	Tenth Nat'l Bank	130	20	do	90
800	American Coal	50	100	do...bet. call	89¼
400	do...bet. call	50	200	C., C. C. & Ind. R.	88
300	do	53	100	do...bet. call	88⅛
200	do......b30	54	100	do	88⅜
800	Spring M. Co.	70	200	Chi & R. I.....c.	113½
300	do...bet. Call	69	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	60⅝
200	Bruns. City Land	9	200	do......s60	60¼
300	Cons. Coal of Md.	41	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79½
25	do	43	100	Tol., W. & W. R.	60⅜
200	do...bet. call	40¾	250	Del., L. & W. R.	106
400	do	41	50	Chi. & Alton R.	120
800	Quicksilver M. Co.	12	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	43¾
200	do	12½	100	Han. & St. Jo. R.	86
			100	do	85¾
			100	do...bet. call	85¾
			100	H. & St. Jo. Pf...c.	89
			100	do......c.	88⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝	1400	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97
22,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.	114⅝	300	do....bet.call	97
100,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅞	200	do	97⅛
3000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	72¼	100	do	97¼
100	Con. Coal of Md.	40¾	200	Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c.	89
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	12	50	do	89¼
100	Quicksilver Pf.	20	200	C., C., C. & Ind.	88¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	41¼	100	N. J. Cen.....b.c.	111¼
200	W. Un. Tel....b.c.	58¾	400	Chi. & R. I.	112⅜
500	do	58⅞	500	do....bet.call	112¼
100	Spring M. C...b.c.	71½	100	Tol., W. & W..b3.	60⅜
10000	N.Y.C. & H.Cts.	92	100	Bos., H. & Erie	2⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R..b.c.	125½	100	H. & St. Jo.	85¼
600	L. S. & Mich. So.	112⅝	200	do	85
5	do	112	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	88⅝
700	do....bet.call	112½	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	20⅝
600	do	112⅝	300	do	20⅜
500	do	113	100	do	20¼
200	Clev. & Pitts.	118¾	600	Un. Pac......b.c.	30¾
200	do	119	400	do	30⅝

FRIDAY, June 23—P. M.

Gold is steady today at 112⅜@112½ ₱ cent., most of the sales at 112½ ₱ cent., after the announcement of an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. in Foreign Bills to 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. sixty days, London. The Public Funds advanced in sympathy to 115 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and 112⅞ ₱ cent. for the 1862s, both of which are wanted for transmission to London, where the quotations are on the advance. Money continues very easy, and about as cheap as before the flurry in stocks, on Wednesday, though there has been some readjustment of loans for better margins. We hear of transactions today at 3@4 ₱ cent., and in some few instances at 5@6 ₱ cent., but most good borrowers were supplied at or under 4 ₱ cent., with thanks from the lenders. The abundance promises to be even greater than at present, after Monday, when the enormous July Dividends will begin to be disbursed. In regard to Exchange, which has a very firm look on the 1st of July settlements of Mercantile Credits and the Collection of Dividends for Foreign account, our information is that rates will continue up to present points, unless there should be a change in Money to higher rates of interest, in which event large balances would be retained for employment here because of the very low rates of interest on the other side. At present, the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges find but little inducement as between the rates of Money here and in London and on the Continent, to lend their Money or their Exchange in New-York. While this circumstance has its influence on some of the Bankers, there are others who are either instructed, or left with the discretion, to reinvest the July Dividends in American Stocks, in place of remitting Gold or Exchange.

The Stock Exchange has resumed its usual equanimity, and both *Bull* and *Bear* are moving without fear of any great calamity or corner like the Rock Island affair. We can hardly say that this event has strengthened the "June rise," or prepared the way for an upward "July movement." The Summer vacation or recreation which many of the Brokers and their customers usually look to as a relief from the cares of Wall-street, is too near to encourage bold speculative operations, but, on the other hand, it may be remarked that the bearish interest in the market has grown much bolder from the breakdown of Wednesday, and there is a large *Short* interest in the New-York and Western Roads now being daily created. This was quite evident today upon an active market and frequently fluctuating prices, and it remains to be seen what turn the contest thus inaugurated may take in the next week or two. The objective point on the Western list is Lake Shore Stock, the transfers of which close on Monday, not only for the regular August Dividend, (Four ₱ Cent.,) but to determine the holders of the Stock to vote at the special meeting of July 27, whereat the question of an increase of Capital will be determined. The views of the Street are very conflicting as to what will be, or can be done with reference to the permanent interest of the Road at this meeting, but the safer opinion among disinterested parties is, that unless some gratuity of Scrip privilege to the holders of the present Capital of $35,000,000 is then voted, the current price of the Stock is, to say the least, about equal to an 8 ₱ cent. investment. Viewed from this stand-point the present clique movement in the Stock at 112@115 would seem to imply that something good *must* grow out of the meeting referred to, and the probability is that the controlling voice will go to Cleveland in July from Wall-street.

The Southern State Bonds are lighter on Tennessees, and the demoralized Consolidated Coal and other Cumberland Stocks of Maryland show a fair recovery.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made in front of the Exchange, as compared with Thursday night. In Wall Street phrase, the Railway market had a "ragged" look about 5 o'clock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	115
American Gold	112⅜	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅛	91⅞
Reading Railroad	116⅞	116⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	112
North-west Common	75⅛	71⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79	79
St. Paul Common	60⅞	60
Lake Shore	113	111⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	43⅞
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛	59
Western Telegraph	59	58⅞
Erie	27⅞	27⅞
Union Pacific	31⅛	30⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅛	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	91⅛	91⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 23.

Gold receipts	$402,276 38
Gold payments	1,213,866 98
Gold balance	57,053,442 94
Currency receipts	1,385,096 04
Currency payments	290,851 00
Currency balance	3,828,805 91
Customs	396,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg. '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	10-40 reg	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s, currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bds	72	Ark. 7s, M.O.& R.Riv.	47
Va. 6s, new bds	72½	Ohio 6s, '81	x.102
Va. 6s, old, reg	54½	Ohio 6s, '86	x.102
N. C. 6s, old	47	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Fdg. Act. '68	31	Ind. 5s	100
N. C. new bds	27⅛	Mich. 6s, '73	102
N. C. Special Tax	20½	Mich. 6s, '78	102
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	62½	Mich. 6s, '78	102
Mo. 6s	96½	Mich. 7s, '78	102½
La. 6s	69	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n	107½
La. 6s, Levee bds	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
La. 8s, Levee bds	84½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Conn. 6s	103½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
R. I. 6s	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ala. 5s	65	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 6s, Funded	58	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	50		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¾	Del., L. & West. 2d	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	89	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	89
Erie 1st Ext	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d	89½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	95	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	80¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	92½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	83½	Gt. West. 2d. '93	85
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101½
Long Dock Bds	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	104¼
Harlem 1st, 7s	101	Morris & Essex 1st	102½
Har. Con. M. & S.F. 6s.	92	Morris & Essex 2d.	98½
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds.	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds.	93	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	97
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	113½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
M. So. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.	100½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
Cen. Pac. Bds	102¼	Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	91½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	84¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st	102¼
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	82½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	102	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st	101	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st	97½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. Con. Bs.	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st	108
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	88	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	87½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88½
Han. & St. Jos. conv.	103½	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	22
Lack. & West. Bds.	102	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st.	88½
Del., L. & West. 1st.	99¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Commonwealth	97½
Manhattan	154	Park	162
Merchants'	120¼	Second National	180
Mechanics'	139	Ninth National	117
America	150	Tenth National	130
City	225	Gold Exchange	80
Phenix	111	Bank'rs & Bro'rs Ass.	95
North River	95	Pennsylvania Coal	223
Tradesmen's	155	Maryland Coal Co.	31½
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	American Coal	40
Gallatin National	120	Spring Moun. Coal	70
Merchants' Exchange	103	Canton Co., Baltimore	80¼
Leather Manuf'rs	185	Consol. Coal of Md.	40½
State of New-York	112	Cumb. Coal and Iron.	40
Ocean	95	Western Union Tel.	59¼
Mercantile	123	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12
American Exchange	115½	Quicksilver Min. Pref	20½
Pacific	195	Mariposa Min. Co.	4½
Chatham	179	Mariposa Min. Pref.	7¼
Bank of N. America	107	Mariposa Trus. Ct'fs.	20
Metropolitan	140	Adams Express	80½
Nassau	106½	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¼
Continental	97½	Am. M. Union Ex.	53⅜
St. Nicholas	123	United States Ex.	54
Marine	x100	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	40¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	100	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	128	128½
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61¼
Reading	116⅞	117
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	48	48½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅜
Northern Central	41	41¼
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The Greenwich Savings Bank will pay a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.* to depositors of and under $500, and *Three ₱ Cent.* to larger depositors.

The Tradesmen's National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payble, free of tax, July 3.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Mutual Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* on sums of and under $1,000, and *Two and a Half ₱ cent.* to larger depositors, payable July 17.

Mr. JOHN S. BARRY, of Messrs. I. S. BARRY & Co., was yesterday admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The London *Times* reports as follows:

Subscriptions have been invited by Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & Co., for $3,000,000 Land Grant (First Mortgage) 7 per cent. bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at the price of about 77, reckoning allowances. They form the concluding portion of a total issue of 10,400,000, and are secured by 12,080,000 acres of land along the line granted by the United States Congress—the road itself being 1,040 miles in length, and in complete operation. Under the Congressional act for the incorporation of the Company, five of its Directors are nominated by the United States Government; the lands are in course of sale, and may be paid for in bonds, and the line constitutes the established route to the Pacific. It is for the public to determine whether these unquestionable recommendations, coupled with the provision that the bonds are to be redeemed at par within eighteen years, and the fact that at the proposed terms they will yield £8 13s. ₱ cent., are such as may be held to counterbalance the risk of a joint stock investment in a country liable at its principal seat of wealth, commerce and intelligence to find its financial affairs, especially as regards the interests of foreigners, wholly at the mercy of such men as Messrs. FISK and GOULD and their colleagues of the Erie Railway.

From Frankfort the advices describe continued animation on the Bourse, notwithstanding an increase in the demand for money, and apprehensions which are still entertained regarding the future fortunes of France. The restoration of the elder branch of the BOURBONS would, apparently, in the opinion of many German capitalists, certainly lead to new convulsions. The market has been peculiarly strong for American mortgage bonds. Oregon have risen to 78, while the new emissions of California, Oregon, Omaha Bridge, St. Louis, South-eastern and New-York Midland sell well, and are almost all taken up by investors. The default of the Rockford Company was expected, and made no impression on other bonds, although they have been offered at 49, without finding buyers. The promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad have succeeded in inducing the Union Bank of Vienna to bring out their bonds, but several proposals made to banks and bankers of Frankfort to introduce them in that city have failed, and the opinion seems to be that all efforts of the kind will be unsuccessful "so long as the United States do not guarantee a moderate interest." Spanish stock has been in better demand, at higher prices, and also Austrian Silver Rentes. The mania for banks still prevails. The newly-introduced shares of the Berlin Bankverein, which has not yet begun business, are at a premium of twenty-three per cent., and others maintain their price." "The whole," it is said, "must end in a collapse, as banks can be started, according to a recent law, in any number, so that nothing is wanted but good firms to lend their names. Happily, most of these are already engaged, so that there is a certain limit." The unseasonable weather creates apprehensions with respect to the crops, particularly in Northern Germany and France.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

$134,000,000 NEW 5 PER CENTS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest quarterly, February, May, August, and November.

BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of $66,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining $134,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any of the United States six per cent. Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as *Five-Twenties*, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan, and accrued Interest from the first of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the Act will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ....DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered.......... Recorded..........

....

Register of the Treasury.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid under the following convenient regulations, thus bringing a Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the Post-office of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished, otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depositary, where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the designated depositary at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, or Pittsburg.

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. Gold Interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of $2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation of $311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both Debt and Taxes; to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of Interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high Credit, unblemished Public Faith, and vast and growing resources of the country. From $2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to $2,260,000,000—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of $151,832,000 per annum, the Interest charge has been reduced to $112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War and the Debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from $311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about $154,000,000 per year in 1870-71, (estimating for the highest probable collections in the current month, the last of the Fiscal year,) or less than one-half the first named sum. And in the year 1871-72 a further reduction of $28,000,000 will come in under the Act of July, 1870, so as to give only $126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths the maximum of 1865-66.

By the successful refunding of the Public Debt at moderate rates of Interest, and by continued economies in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to $126,700,949, or an average saving per year of $63,350,474—it is believed that nearly the entire system of Internal Taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as requires the machinery of District Assessors and Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt to June 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of Funded Gold-bearing debt since May 1 by the sum of $8,000,000 by purchase of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and reduced the 5-20s by the further sum of $8,217,400 by conversion into the New 5 ₱ Cents. The whole Funded Debt now stands, $1,894,128,750, as against $2,107,846,150 two years ago when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net Circulation of the Treasury, (that is, in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, after deducting Gold and Currency on hand,) the following is the comparison of Debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the War, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	June, 1871.
U. S. Stocks	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,846,150	$1,894,128,750
Circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	366,333,003
Total	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,260,461,753

The following table affords a classification of the Funded Stock (in Gold) of the United States, as at present outstanding:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$382,958,500	$103,973,500	$486,932,000
5-20s, 1864	44,752,650	55,924,100	100,676,750
5-20s, 1865	123,660,150	53,552,100	177,212,250
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	179,369,500	70,851,450	250,220,950
5-20s, 1867	241,686,550	91,325,100	333,011,650
5-20s, 1868	28,009,350	11,603,000	39,612,350
Total 5-20s	$1,000,436,700	$387,229,250	$1,387,665,950
Sixes, 1881	93,260,400	190,417,700	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	57,279,650	137,287,650	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New fives, '81	5,117,000	3,100,400	8,217,400
Total	$1,170,048,750	$724,080,000	$1,894,128,750
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$213,717,400
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			111,419,993
Reduction in Interest Charge			$12,835,357

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL, In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Now Ready!

MANUAL OF THE Railroads of the United States For 1871-72.

Showing their mileage, Stock, Bonds, Debt, Cost, Traffic, Earnings, Expenses, and Organization; Comparative Tabular Statements for a long series of years; Debts of States and United States in detail, etc., etc.

By HENRY V. POOR.

Price, $5. Delivered by express, free of charge.

H. V. & H. W. POOR, 68 Broadway.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date, on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

☞ WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL of $25,000, in the stock brokerage business, by a gentleman with large acquaintance, and member of Stock and Gold Boards. All communications strictly confidential. Address A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 23, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Leather, sides	9,469
Bees-wax, pks	12	Spirits Turp., bbls	229
Cotton, bales	864	Resin, bbls	2,438
Broom-corn, bales	50	Oil-cake, pks	245
Copper, bbls	26	Pork, pks	64
Dried Fruit, pks	13	Beef, pks	84
Eggs, bbls	1,800	Cut-meats, pks	178
Flour, bbls	7,609	Lard, pks	363
Wheat, bushels	58,847	Stearine, pks	210
Corn, bushels	27,900	Butter, pks	3,956
Oats, bushels	6,225	Cheese, pks	9,566
Malt, bushels	750	Tallow, pks	85
Flaxseed, bushels	12	Pea-nuts, bags	9
Beans, bushels	255	Starch, boxes	2,000
Corn-meal, bbls	295	Tobacco, hhds	590
Corn-meal, bags	400	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,272
Hemp, bales	23	Whisky, bbls	591
Hops, bales	225	Wool, bales	1,722
Hides, No.	205		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—120 tcs. Lard, 275 bbls. Flour, 38,501 bushels Corn, 87 cases Sewing-machines, 463 pks. Butter, 250 boxes Cheese, 23 bales Hair.

By the brig *Scotscraig*, for Queenstown and orders—14,626 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—7,592 bushels Corn, 316 hhds. Tobacco, 145 bales Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 200 tcs. Lard, 4 bales Skins, 273 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 5,916 boxes Cheese, 25 boxes Bacon, 63 cases Cigars, 43 bbls. Fish-oil, 458 bbls. Resin, 13 pks. Tools, 2 casks Brandy, 14 cases Bromide.

By the bark *Attila*, for Gibraltar—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Paquita*, for Barcelona—700 cases Petroleum, 917 bbls. Petroleum, 100 bales Cotton.

By the brig *S. Bergen*, for Bilboa—1,320 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in slack demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered reservedly at very firm prices, with a fair demand noted; sales here, 1,000 bags by the *Templar*, and at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the *Gray Eagle*, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive within our former range. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9⅛c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A light trade has been reported for early delivery at ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher prices for Low Middling and grades above, while Ordinary and Good Ordinary have been quoted weak; sales, 1,213 bales, including 956 bales to spinners, 7 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 9,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for June, 600 bales at 19c.; July, 500 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 600 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c. And today, for June, 300 bales at 19⅜c.; July, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 500 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 600 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 5-16c., 500 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅜c., 500 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; September, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 400 bales at 18⅜c.; October, 300 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 100 bales at 17⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 18⅞c.; July, 18.97c.; August, 19.25c.; September, 18.58c., October, 18c.; December, 17.77c. The receipts at this port today were 864 bales, including 359 bales from Norfolk, 112 bales from Newbern, and 393 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Low Midding	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,169
Receipts last week	11,789
Receipts since the preceding week	12,233
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,027,342
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,343
Receipts preceding year	655,429
Exports since our last	.....
Exports since Sept. 1	605,917
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and for the whole week, with comparisons:

	Friday. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	878	4,748	3,650	831
New-Orleans	1,334	8,050	6,607	3,839
Mobile	93	826	1,627	1,023
Savannah	442	1,987	1,861	3,207
Charleston	97	1,961	2,381	1,126
Wilmington	50	420	890	125
Norfolk	183	1,911	3,041	750
Baltimore	843	1,680	1,240	238
New-York	505	2,073	2,705	1,064
Boston	....	447	355	127
Various	....	....	....	13
		C. Pt. 350	C. P. 220	63
Total	4,425	24,453	24,577	12,411
This day last week	3,580	....	24,577	....
This day last year	2,195	....	....	12,411
Total since Sept 1, 1870				3,853,476
Same time last year				2,813,323

Liverpool.

	Week ending June 23, 1871. Bales.	Week ending June 23, 1870. Bales.
Sales of the week	137,000	55,000
Of which exporters took	19,000	5,000
Of which speculators took	38,000	4,000
Total stock	909,000	642,000
Of which American	596,000	403,000
Total import of week	64,000	63,000
Of which American	20,000	36,000
Actual export	20,000	4,000
Amount afloat	416,000	371,000
Of which American	102,000	108,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, June 23, 1870	10d.@10⅛d.	
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, June 23, 1870	@21c.	

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry for State and Western Flour, since our last, particularly for desirable lots of shipping extras, which have been offered with less freedom, and have been quoted rather steadier as to price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 9,650 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 75; inferior to very good extra State at $6 05@$6 30; very good to Fancy at $6 30@$6 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 25; poor to very good shipping brands round hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	
Sour Flour	$4 15@$5 35
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	5 30@ 5 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 06@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 90@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@ 6 45
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 8 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 6 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 30@ 8 75
	6 35@10 25

Southern Flour has been more active at steadier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 4,725 bbls., part deliverable at Richmond, at $5 50@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been slow of sale at from $4 10@$5 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair demand, partly for shipment, at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey; and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 50@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 90
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in more demand, and 8,000 boxes have been reported sold at $2 40 ₱ box. Of Sardines, 500 cases have been placed, in part, at 17c. for quarter boxes. Nothing really new in other articles.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted stronger, on a lighter offering of prime samples, more favorable foreign advices, and a fair inquiry, chiefly from export buyers. The business has been mainly in new crop No. 2 Spring at from $1 47 for fair ordinary to $1 48½ for choice, chiefly at $1 48 for prime samples, which rate was bid at the close, with $1 48½@$1 49 asked; and in Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) $1 53@$1 58, mostly Amber at $1 55, in store. There was some call for Red Canada, in bond, at $1 55, in store; also for White Wheat within our range, especially for lots available on the basis of $1 60@$1 65 for fair to very good Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 58@$1 70, chiefly at $1 60@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 58, chiefly Amber at $1 55, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 47@$1 48½ for the range of Merchantable grades, afloat; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 77½; Red and Amber State, $1 53@$1 58 ₱ bushel, and Amber Canada, in bond, $1 55. Corn has been in fair demand for prompt delivery, and has been quoted rather firmer. The export call was mainly for dry samples of Mixed Western on the basis of 75c.; and for best steamer do., at 74c.@74½c., ₱ bushel. Some car lots were placed at 75½c. ₱ bushel. Yellow Corn attracted rather more attention at 76c. for full boat-loads, and 76c.@77c. for car lots. There was some inquiry for White Corn, which was quite scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. No transactions were reported. Mixed Western, to arrive soon, was offered with comparative freedom at about the market rates, but was not in much favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 146,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 71c.@75½c., for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 73c.@74½c. for steamer grades; 76c.@77c., chiefly at 76c., for Yellow Western; 80c.@84c. (nominally) for White Western, from cars, ₱ bushel. Rye continues heavy within a range of from 95c.@$1 10 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for new State; sales, 12,300 bushels, including 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, reported at 91c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet since our last at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City; sales, 1,750 bushels. Oats have been in better demand and firmer, though not quotably higher. The demand was chiefly for Mixed Western at 65½c.; and White do. at 66½@67c. ₱ bushel. For Fall boat-loads of White Ohio, there was a good inquiry for trade purposes at 68c., with a very small amount available. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c. for Mixed Western afloat; 66½c.@67½c. for State; 68c. for prime White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 275 bbls. Flour, and 38,501 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 14,626 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders; 7,592 bushels Corn for Bremen, and from Philadelphia, 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 20,000 bushels Corn for Londonderry.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 22, 1871:

Lumber—Hank & Jennie, Frank Hosley, Rachael King, Gertie Fisher, J. K. Post, E. L. Trembly, Frank Theall, Cahawba, E. C. Starke, Buffalo; Humbolt, Adelbert, F. L. Sheldon, Anna Van Santford, Sam & Hod, Oswego; Joseph J. Glass, Tonawanda; C. D. Simmons, Boonville; Albert Anderson, Olean.

Wheat—U. C. Thurston, D. W. Lamoreaux, Moscow, A. H. Laflin, Mary Walahan, Fred. Bennett, O. B. Welch, A. H. Smith, O. H. Gorten, Matilda, Rebate, Mark A. Nichols, J. A. Kelsey, Wm. Wait, Buffalo; Pete Wagner, Libbie Breed, Oswego.

Corn—Major Goodsell, Burnside, Jas. H. Baker, Caroline, Emma Petrie, Jackson, C. G. Elliott, Laura M. Collins, John G. Avery, City of Troy, Lewis Altenbrand, Mary, Wm. B. Taylor, Giles Hawley, Wm. Lincoln, W. H. Beach, Admiral, H. W. Burt, John Niles, Buffalo; C. C. Greenley, Albert Helser, J. H. Van Buren, Coquette, Billy Brown, Oswego.

Staves—Wm. J. Daws, White, Buffalo.

Shooks—Sirock, Buffalo.

Coal—Henry Poppleton, Buffalo; F. Brook, No. 21, Marquett, Mary Reiss, Watkins.

Oil—Ray Delane, G. L. Burrows, Washington, Buffalo.

Malt—A. H. Smith, Montezuma.

Flour—J. A. Tibley, Fulton.

Stone—B. H. Clarke, Rochester.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request and held with confidence. We quote at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in light demand at from 95c.@$1 95 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a very slow trade reported since our last within our previous range.

HOPS—Have been selling in a jobbing way at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 225 bales; exports, —bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Our advices by cable, received this week, report a marked improvement in the English Hop plantations, the result of a favorable turn in the weather. The London market, as a natural consequence, has assumed a far more quiet aspect, though at last accounts no perceptible decline in values had taken place. Our own market shows a corresponding dullness, the only real demand being for choice 1870s, which still command very full prices, owing to their great scarcity. Medium and low grades of all descriptions have been wholly unnoticed. Choice Californians, of which our boards are clear, have been much inquired for, and early arrivals of desirable lots would meet with ready acceptance. Our advices from the growing districts are favorable, with but few exceptions. The late cool weather has somewhat retarded the growth of the vine, and some localities have suffered until quite recently for the want of rain. Within a few days nearly all sections have been favored with rains, and it now only requires a few warm nights to develop the vine and bring forth the burs. Should the plant escape the devastations of the insects and worms, we can see nothing to prevent having a full average yield. Receipts of the week, 782 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 332 bales; total receipts of the season, 55,462 bales; total receipts corresponding season last year, 99,456 bales; exports of the week, 1,675 bales; total exports of the season, 14,301 bales; total exports same time last year, 55,931 bales. Our special London correspondent favors us with the following under date of June 10: 'Our market continues extremely firm, but without that amount of activity which the reports from the plantations would justify. From personal inspection, I think the fly is hardly so dense as last week, but the vine exhibits such excessive weakness that the chances of a crop of any magnitude are extremely remote. Advices from the Continent report vermin to a slight extent in Bavaria and Bohemia. The Belgian crop is at present looking favorable. A fair demand exists in 1868 Americans of choice character, which, when found, realize a slight advance. Choice 1870s and '69s are in good request.'"

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Californians	None.
New-Yorks	9@11@13
Eastern	8@ 9@11
Wisconsins	7@ 8@10
Michigans	7@ 8@10
Ohios	7@ 8@10
Olds	2@ 3@ 4

LEATHER—The market has been quite firm, with a fair inquiry noted for desirable lots, on the basis of yesterday's quotations.

METALS—The demand for Ingot Copper has been pretty fair, and prices have been quoted steady, on the basis of 21⅛c.@21¼c. ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 250,000 lbs. Scotch Pig-iron has been in reduced stock and moderate request, at very well-supported rates; 200 tons Glengarnock have been sold in lots at $31 50@$32 ₱ ton. American Pig-iron has been unusually active at full prices; 17,000 tons Lehigh, No. 2, and Gray Forge have been disposed of at the furnaces at equal to $32@$33, here, ₱ ton. Of Wrought Scrap, 150 tons were sold on private terms. Other kinds of Iron have been inactive. Lead has been lightly dealt in at unchanged figures. Spelter has been in some demand and firm in price; sales 15 tons Silesian at 6⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. Tin has been less inquired for, owing, partly, to the advanced claims of holders. The offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale; sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 boxes Charcoal Plates at equal to $8 50, gold, for I. C.; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 12½@$8 25, gold.

MOLASSES—The demand has been light in all instances, with sales in a wholesale way, more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 38 hhds. Porto Rico at 37c.; 60 bbls. New-Orleans at 58c.@63c., and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@40c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 28c.@40c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, since our last, but under moderate offerings, prices have been quoted steady; sales, 100 bbls. common at $2 65; 300 bbls. good strained at $2 80 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 2,438 bbls.; exports, 458 bbls. Tar has been quiet at previous prices. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted down to 46c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon, with sales of 270 bbls.; receipts, 229 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 65@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 15@$3 65; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The movements in all kinds have been on a limited scale, chiefly in a jobbing way. Linseed has been quoted weak and down to 85c., in casks, though some crushers were asking 87c. ₱ gallon. Most other articles remain as before.

PETROLEUM—The market has been reported dull and weak throughout. Though the offerings of Oil have not been remarkably heavy, they have been in excess of the urgent wants of purchasers, giving the latter the advantage as to values. The demand from all sources has been limited....From the Creek, the advices are of a dull and weak movement in Crude in bulk, on the basis of $4 85@$5 on the Lower, and $4 65@$4 70 on the Upper Roads, various options....In the local market, Crude in bulk has been in some request at 14⅞c., but has been generally held at 15c. ₱ gallon. No important sales transpired....Shipping Crude has attracted less attention, on the basis of 19c.@19½c. here, and 19c.@19½c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts there today were 2,860 bbls., and for the week, 13,150 bbls....Refined Oil has been depressed and quoted rather cheaper, on a limited trade. Sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for June, at 25⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. do. same delivery, at 25⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 25⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 25⅛c., closing at about 25⅛c.@25⅛c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, part at 25⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia today were 3,270 bbls., and for the week 26,100 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,500 bbls. for Gibraltar; 917 bbls. and 700 cases for Barcelona; 1,320 bbls. and 500 cases for Bilboa. And from Philadelphia, 59,902 gallons for Hull, England. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request, and quoted at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been very quiet at 9⅛c.@9¼c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and quoted firmer on a lighter offering of all kinds of stock. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for new Western Mess; $14 50 for City do.; $12 50@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a good demand noted for new Western, on the basis of $14 75, seller June; $14 75, seller July; $14 87½, seller August; $15 12½, seller September; $15@$15 25, seller October; $14@$14 25, seller January; sales 3,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in request at from 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue inactive at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 75 pks. Bacon has been very moderately inquired for at 7⅛c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅛c. for Long Clear; 8c. for Short Clear; 8c. for old Short Rib; sales, 400 pks. Lard has been in reduced stock and quoted rather stronger in price, but has attracted less attention. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 575 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Western Steam, and 10c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July, at 10⅛c., seller August at 11c., seller September at 11c., and seller December at 10c. ₱ lb. Beef has been dull and irregular, with sales reported of only 90 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very quiet within a range of from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 200 tcs. Beef Hams have been in limited demand at from $18 50@$26 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been less active, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, 13c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@28c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,956 pks. Cheese has been in slack demand and weak in price at from 9c.@12⅛c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11⅛c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,566 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull since our last, but prices have been essentially unchanged. The offerings of good refining stock have been comparatively limited, while of the poorer grades the available supply has been liberal. Grocery stock (particularly of the choicer qualities) has not been offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of only 104 hhds., in lots, at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Grocery Porto Rico and 11⅛c. for Demerara, and 25 boxes Havana at 11c. ₱ lb. An invoice of Manila was rumored sold, without particulars. Refiners have been reserved in their bids. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅛c., and Grocery from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in rather slack demand at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand and held with confidence. Sales have been reported of 190,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been an active inquiry for Kentucky, which has been offered less freely, and has been very firm in price; 750 hhds. were sold at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been steady but rather tame; 200 cases 1870 Ohio were sold on private terms; and 100 cases 1869 Sundries at 40c.@50c. ₱ lb. Havana has been in fair request at unchanged prices; 450 bales were sold at 88c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5⅛c.@ 6c.	5⅛c.@ 6⅛c.
Common to Medium Leaf	6⅛c.@ 7⅛c.	6⅛c.@ 7⅛c.
Good Leaf	7⅛c.@ 8⅛c.	8c.@ 9c.
Fine Leaf	8⅛c.@ 9⅛c.	9⅛c.@10c.
Selections	9⅛c.@10⅛c.	10⅛c.@12c.

And Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	15c.@18c.	12⅛c.@18c.
Binders and Seconds	25c.@32c.	15c.@23c.
Wrappery lots	35c.@40c.	25c.@35c.
Fine Wrappers	45c.@65c.	40c.@45c.
New-York State Fillers	12c.@15c.	13⅛c.@15c.
Average lots	25c.@30c.	22⅛c.@32⅛c.
Wrappers	20c.@40c.	25c.@50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12c.@15c.	13⅛c.@15c.
Average lots	22c.@22⅛c.	16c.@27⅛c.
Wrappers	22c.@40c.	25c.@45c.

We quote: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; Good, 87⅛c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97⅛c.@$1 02½. *Yara*—I Cut, 97⅛c.@$1, currency; II Cut, $1 15, currency; average lot, 97⅛c.@$1 02½. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@22c., in bond. Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at steady rates, with sales reported of 400 bbls., at 92½c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 591 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active in the line of berth freights. There has been a very limited supply of grain room available, and rates have shown more firmness; which circumstances have been against free engagements. Of other kinds of produce there has been a very scant offering reported, with some irregularity in quotations. The Cotton movement has been unimportant. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the smaller amount of tonnage available, particularly for the Grain and Petroleum trades, for which the inquiry has been most urgent, and the higher claims of ship-owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been small lots of Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. by steam, and ⅛d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6¼d.; 23,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steam, at 7¼d., ₱ bushel; 320 boxes Bacon, 116 tcs. and bbls. Lard, and 35 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 25s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by do., mostly at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d., and 15,500 bushels do., by do., at 7¼d., closing at the latter rate, ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat or Corn, option of the shipper, by steam, at 8d., and 7,800 bushels do., by do., at 8¼d., ₱ standard bushel, closing at the latter rates. For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 500 tons register, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Dublin, a British bark, of 417 tons register, with about 3,200 quarters Wheat at 5s. 6d. ₱ bushel. For a Continental port, a North German brig, (now at Mobile,) with equal to 1,700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, N. C., at about 7s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, 60 tons Heavy Goods on private terms. For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark of 444 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Wheat, at 6s. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 150 tons Provisions, by sail, at 25s. ₱ ton; 150 hhds. Virginia Tobacco, at 30s. ₱ hhd. For Elsinore and orders, a North German bark of 384 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., to the Prussian Baltic. For a Baltic port, a Norwegian bark, of 518 tons register, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, an American ship, of 865 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported on owner's account. For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, of 307 tons register, with a full cargo of Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Trieste, an Italian bark, of 547 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms. For the River Platte, a brig, with Lumber, from Montreal, at $19 50 and primage. For Port-au-Prince, a British brig, of 232 tons register, from Wilmington, N. C., and back to New-York, on private terms. For Sydney, New South Wales, a bark of 473 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Havana, a brig, with coal, from Elizabethport, at $3 50 ₱ ton and primage. For an Eastern port, a British brig of 249 tons register, with coal from Philadelphia on private terms. For New-Orleans, an American bark of 636 tons register, on private terms. California freights show a firm market for heavy goods, with a fair inquiry for room. The quotations are ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. On measurement goods the rates are 10c.@25c. on a quiet movement.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 23, 1871.

Trade yesterday forenoon in horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards was very slow and prices ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower than on the previous Monday. The Cattle on hand ranged from common to fair with some very poor Texans at the end; prices ran from 8⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¼ cwt.@7¼ cwt. on 56 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon at Communipaw Yards trade was slow and all the Cattle here not sold out the basis of prices was the same as those quoted above and the weights corresponded. Sheep and Lambs continue steady. Hogs are firmer on yesterday's rates 5⅛c.@6⅛c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb. City Dressed. Live Hogs sold on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 64 Steers, Indiana plain Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt., also, for MASSER & CO., 82 Steers, Ohios, coarse Cattle, at 11⅛c. ₱ lb., from 6 cwt.@9 cwt.; for A. CAMPBELL, 100 Steers, common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; again, for MCPHERSON & MAXWELL, 78 Steers, fair Cattle, from 11c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. THOMPSON sold, for M. GOLDSMITH, 137 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.@7 cwt.; also, for M. DOTTON, 4 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle, at $72 ₱ head; and again, 72 Steers, Illinois fat Cattle, at $162 ₱ head. R. MURRAY sold, for D. SHERMAN, 60 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. J. CHURCH sold for N. SUMMERS 61 Steers, Indianas, medium Cattle, from 11c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. E. HURD sold for A. MOOREHOUSE 70 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. N. HURD sold for T. MCCAFFERTY 131 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 11c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.; weight from 6⅛ cwt.@7 cwt. SCHUSTER & LAUDERBECK sold for selves 205 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.; weight 7⅛ cwt. S. ULREY sold for self 100 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.; weight 7 cwt. strong. T. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 84 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, 14 still-fed Bulls, coarse quality, at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; live weight 15 cwt. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 87 Steers, Illinois from common to fair, from 11c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. W. G. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 73 native Illinois Steers, poor Cattle, at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 5⅛ cwt.; also, 99 steers, Texas, common and lean, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 81 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, 54 steers, Texans, very poor, at 8⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 4⅛ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 111 Sheep, weight 8,145 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 118 Lambs, weight 7,116 lbs., at 10⅛c. ₱ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 4,320 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb. KARR & HOUVER sold 554 Lambs, average weight 50@53 lbs. ₱ head, for 10⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,706 head of horned Cattle, 3,493 Hogs, 2,516 Sheep and Lambs—arrived in 155 cars. Gross arrivals yesterday at Weehawken Yards: 1,104 head of horned Cattle, 31 Horses—arrived in 71 cars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, June 23.—CATTLE—Prices unchanged, and all the receipts during the past twenty-four hours went East in first hands; the few head left over from yesterday were disposed of as follows: 54 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,200 lbs., at $6 12½; 13 head Ohio do., 1,058 lbs., at $5 50; receipts today reached 86 car loads, making the total for the week 460 cars, against 525 cars same day last week. SHEEP declining, and market dragging; sales were effected of 98 Canada Lambs, averaging 60 lbs., at $7 50; 422 Ohio Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $4 95; 167 Indiana do., averaging 94 lbs., at $3 62½, and 668 do., ranging from 83 to 95 lbs., at $4@$4 35. HOGS somewhat firmer, but the greater part of the receipts passed through without change of hands; sales today, 67 head, averaging 199 lbs., at $4 37½; 89 do., averaging 210 lbs., at $4 40; 341 do., ranging from 196 to 219 lbs., at $4 45; 62 do., averaging 177 lbs., at $4 50. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 13,350 bushels Barley-malt. FREIGHTS—Canal firm; Wheat, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. FLOUR steady and quiet for the local trade. WHEAT—Spring dull; Red Winter in fair request, with sales of 17,000 bushels at $1 46; No. 2 Spring nominal at $1 37@$1 38. CORN in good request and firm; sales, 6,000 bushels Western, on sample, at 62c.@63c.; 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 63½c.@63½c., part of the latter to arrive; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 64c.; 3,000 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 64c., and small lots at 64½c. OATS dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 60c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23.—FLOUR steady with a good demand; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT lower; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 44; 1,400 bushels do., in lots, at $1 46@$1 47; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 53, and 9,200 bushels do. at $1 52. CORN dull and unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels Illinois at 66½c.; 1,500 bushels Low Mixed at 67c., and 1,600 bushels High Mixed at 68c. OATS unchanged but quiet, at 61c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for Bolted, $1 40 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$27; Middlings, $28@$32 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—97,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,550,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—24,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 785,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—COTTON quiet at 19c. FLOUR dull and prices nominal; Winter Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extra Winter, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra Spring, $5 75. WHEAT dull; New lower; prime Old, $1 45@$1 50. CORN easier; Mixed, on track, 51½c.@52c.; White, 55c. Mixed Sacked, 60c.@61c. OATS dull and market unsettled; 57c.@57½c. for Mixed Sacked. RYE—Small business at 81c.@82c. TOBACCO active and higher at $6@$11 for common to good dark Leaf. HEMP firmer at $1 30@$1 50 for prime to choice Undressed. BAGGING dull at 20c.@22c. WHISKY quiet at 91c. PORK firm at $15. BACON inactive; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9c. LARD dull at 9⅛c. HOGS better at $3 50@$4. CATTLE quiet; shipping lots at $4 75@$5 75. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 575 Hogs and 1,000 Cattle.

CHICAGO, June 23.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced ⅛c.@⅛c.; No. 2 Spring closed steady at $1 28⅛; in the afternoon quiet at $1 28⅛@$1 28⅜. CORN steady; advanced ⅛c.@⅛c.; No. 2 mixed at 54⅛c.; in the afternoon quiet and unchanged; No. 1 advanced ⅛c., at 49c. RYE firmer; No. 2 at 75c.@77c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2 at 70c. HIGHWINES firm and easy. PROVISIONS firmer and quiet. Mess PORK advanced ⅛c.; closed steady at $14 37½@$14 50. LARD, 10c. Bulk MEATS—Nothing doing. Live HOGS active; advanced 5c.@10c., at $3 60@$4 15. CATTLE dull; sales at $3 12½@$5 62½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 292,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, and 7,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat, 230,000 bushels Corn, 114,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm; Corn to Buffalo, 5⅛c. by sail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—COTTON—The feeling is quieter; Middling Upland, 20⅛c.; Middling Orleans, 20⅛c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 held at $30. FLOUR dull and dropping; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$6; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 37½ for Spring Wheat; $6 25@$6 50 for State; $7@$7 50 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull and weak; Western Red, $1 55@$1 58; Amber, $1 63@$1 65. RYE declined at $1. CORN dull; Yellow, 75c.; Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. OATS dull, 64c.@67. COFFEE dull. SUGAR very quiet; Fair to Good Refining Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. MOLASSES—Better feeling; Cuba Muscovado, 38c.@41c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 19c.; Refined, 24⅛c. WHISKY dull; Western, in iron, 94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—WHEAT quiet. RYE dull. CORN quiet. OATS steady and in moderate request. CATTLE—Supply 26 cars short of receipts of last week; market opened tame; sales were made at ⅛c. ₱ lb. from closing prices of last week, still the market dragged and another ⅛c. decline was submitted to before any activity was apparent. The range was from 5⅛c.@7c. Of SHEEP and LAMBS the average quality of offerings was below that of last week, and market rules fully ⅛c. off prices of last week. The range is 4⅛c.@6c. for Sheep, and 8c.@10c. for Lambs. HOGS averaging 210 lbs., $5 10, and averaging 230 lbs., $5 11⅛.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 20c.@20⅛c. FLOUR dull and a shade lower; Family, $5 40@$5 65. WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $1 35. CORN dull and a shade lower at 57c.@58c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged at 93c.@95c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $15; no sales. LARD—Advancing tendency at 10c. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c., all nominal. BACON steady with moderate demand; Shoulders sold at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. WHISKY in fair demand and market firm at 89c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18⅛c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,334 bales; gross receipts, 1,395 bales; exports, to Havre, 2,122 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 43,424 bales; net receipts of the week, 8,050 bales; gross receipts, 8,922 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,760 bales; to Havre, 6,494 bales; to Barcelona, 1,918 bales; to Bremen, 67 bales; coastwise, 9,653 bales; sales of the week, 12,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—TOBACCO—High quotations unchanged; sales 172 hhds. COTTON quiet and a fraction lower; Middling held at 19⅛c. FLOUR declining; Family Extra, $5 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; no demand for Old. CORN, RYE and OATS dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS a shade firmer at yesterday's quotations, no inquiry whatever. WHISKY quiet at 89c.

GALVESTON, June 23.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 878 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,095 bales; coastwise, 97 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 45,828 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,448 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,254 bales; to the Continent, 1,516 bales; coastwise, 1,970 bales; sales of the week, 3,250 bales.

BOSTON, June 23.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 20⅛c.; gross receipts, 435 bales; exports to Great Britain, 19 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 5,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 447 bales; gross receipts, 2,144 bales; exports to Great Britain, 57 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 97 bales; exports coastwise, 299 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 4,893 bales, net receipts of the week, 1,961 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,697 bales; coastwise, 2,525 bales; sales of the week, 1,200 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 43. CORN dull and nominal; high Mixed, 62c.; low Mixed, 61c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, at 58c. PETROLEUM firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 442 bales; exports, coastwise, 477 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,117 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,348 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 2,835 bales; sales of the week, 1,000 bales.

MOBILE, June 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 93 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 289 bales; coastwise, 960 bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, 11,863 bales; net receipts of the week, 826 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,035 bales; coastwise, 1,169 bales; sales of the week, 1,625 bales.

NORFOLK, June 23.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 183 bales; exports coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 1,541 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,911 bales; exports coastwise, 2,080 bales; sales of the week, 294 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 23.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 19⅛c., net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 992 bales; net receipts of the week, 420 bales; exports coastwise, 750 bales; sales of the week, 119 bales.

DETROIT, June 23.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; regular, $1 37@$1 38; No. 1 White, $1 42. CORN steady, with moderate demand at 60c. OATS unchanged at 56⅛c.@57⅛c.

CITY POINT, Va., June 23.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 350 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 90¾; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88⅛. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £483,000.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞@92 for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞@92 for both money and the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞, ; 1865, Old, 90⅛; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 22—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 22—Evening.—Rentes closed at 53f.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—10 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm. Middling Upland, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 137,000 bales, of which 19,000 were taken for export and 38,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 909,000 bales, including 596,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 20,000 were American. Actual export, 20,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—COTTON—Sales on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 8⅛d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is steady. The sales are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 8⅛d. for Middling. The stock of Cotton afloat is estimated at 416,000 bales, including 102,000 American. BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT, 10s. 8d.@10s. 10d. ₱ cental for new Red Western Spring, and 11s. 6d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, of which 7,500 were American. Flour, 26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 3d. ₱ quarter for New. PROVISIONS—Beef, 97s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 47s. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d., Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton of ships named at New-Orleans have been made at 8⅛d. for Middling. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. PROVISIONS—Cheese 59s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33@£33 10s. ₱ ton. Common RESIN, 6s. 9d.@7s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 23—Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. Common RESIN, 7s. ₱ cwt. WHALE-OIL, £33 10s. ₱ ton

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western, Miss Georgie Langley, Mr. J. A. Herne.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O'ARRIS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is a report of violent quarrels on the boulevards between citizens of Paris and the Prussian officers, and MCMAHON has requested that the latter be not allowed to enter the city. Many arrests are still made in Paris, and the captives are sent to Versailles. New orders have been issued restricting the sale of arms, ammunition and inflammable materials. The mail service between France and India and China will be resumed in July. Fifteen thousand troops have been sent to Fontainebleau, where two Courts-martial are to convene next week. It is thought the French elections will occur on the 16th of July, but very little interest is shown in the matter. It was announced in the Assembly, yesterday, that the siege of Paris would not be raised for the present. It was also declared that insurrectionary utterances and inflammatory appeals would not be allowed. ....A proposition to make a public road through the grounds of Buckingham Palace, and a proposal to sell the unoccupied palaces, were made and rejected in the English House of Commons yesterday....It is rumored that Prince ARTHUR is to be made Duke of Ulster....Prince BISMARCK tells the Catholic members of the Reichstag that the Pope does not approve of their opposition to German unity....Of the Communists under arrest in Paris, 165 are Belgians. Their Government does not ask for their release, but will insist on a fair trial....The bill for the reorganization of the Italian Army has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies....The Spanish Ministry will probably be arranged today.

GENERAL.

A fight between the forces of BAEZ and CABRAL, at San Juan, San Domingo, is reported as having taken place on the 4th inst., in which the latter were worsted. A magazine was fired and much damage done to the town.

The New-Hampshire Legislature has adjourned till Monday.

The preparations for laying the cornerstone of the new Capitol at Albany today are complete, and the ceremonies promise to be quite imposing.

The Indian Chief SATANKA, recently arrested at Fort Sill, while on the way under guard to Texas to be tried, freed one hand from its shackle, seized a butcher-knife and attacked the guard. The guard sprang from the wagon leaving their guns. The savage secured one of the rifles, and while he was preparing to discharge it was shot in six places by the escort, and died in twenty minutes.

New white wheat was sold at the Board of Trade, Chicago, yesterday, which was harvested at DeSoto, Ill.

The editor of the *Daily State Journal*, of Montgomery, Ala., a Republican paper, says that he lived in that State for more than a quarter of a century, and has never felt insecure in person or property on account of political opinion.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has appointed JAMES L. BATES, J. M. USHER and JOHN W. KIMBALL State Police Commissioners under the recent law of the Legislature.

Thieves entered the express-car on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on Sunday morning last, overcame the messenger, and threw out the safe, which contained a large amount of money. The safe was subsequently found broken open. Two of the thieves were arrested on Thursday at Mobile, and with them was found a portion of the stolen money.

In the Macon and Western Railroad lease case, at Macon, Ga., Judge ALEXANDER yesterday gave a decision sustaining the injunction, and affirming the right of the Macon and Western Company to lease its road, but doubting the power of the Central Road, under its charter, to become the lessor.

The Railways of the United States.

According to Mr. HENRY V. POOR'S *Railroad Manual* for 1871-2, now just published, there were in operation, in the United States, on the first day of January, 1871, 53,145 miles of railroad, of which 6,145 were opened the past year—a greater number than in any previous year by 2,600 miles. The total earnings of these roads during the past year were $450,000,000. The gross tonnage transported over them equaled 125,000,000 tons, having a value of more than $10,000,000,000. Their cost may be put down, in round numbers, at $2,400,000,000. Their mileage, in ratio to the population of the country, is as 1 to 723. Their earnings equal $11 75 to each inhabitant. The tonnage transported equaled 3½ tons to each; the value of this tonnage equaled $383 to each. "All this vast tonnage and commerce," Mr. POOR remarks, "has been wholly created by the reduction effected in the cost of transportation. The cost, for example, of transporting a ton of Indian corn or wheat over ordinary highways, will equal twenty cents per mile. At such a rate the former will bear transportation only 125 miles to market, where its value is seventy-five cents per bushel; the latter only 250 miles, where its value is $1 50 per bushel. With such highways only, the most valuable of our cereals will have no commercial value outside of circles having radii of 125 and 250 miles respectively. Upon railroads, the cost of transporting these articles equals only one and a quarter cents per ton per mile. With these works, consequently, the areas within which corn and wheat will have a commercial value, will be drawn upon radii of 1,600 and 3,200 miles respectively. The area of a circle having a radius of 125 miles, is 49,087 square miles; that of a circle drawn on a radius of 1,600 miles, is 160 times greater, or 8,042,406 square miles. Such difference, enormous as it is, only measures the value of the new agencies employed in transportation, and the results achieved, compared with the old.

The rapid growth of this colossal interest is as wonderful as is its present magnitude. In 1851 there were only 8,876 miles of line in actual operation in the United States. Their total earnings that year were $39,466,358—a sum which equaled only $1 55 per head of population. In 1860 the number of miles in operation were 30,635. Their earnings were $153,175,000, or $4 98 per head. In 1870 their earnings equaled $11 75 per head. The annual increase of earnings from 1850 to 1860 was $11,370,864; from 1860 to 1870, $29,682,500, annually. With the progress of railroads in unoccupied districts it is probable that from 1870 to 1880 the rate of increase of earnings will be, annually, one dollar per head of our population. Such a rate would give for the present decade an annual increase of, say $43,000,000, or aggregate earnings of nearly $700,000,000, yearly, at its close.

The rate of increase of our population is about two and one-half per centum annually. Mr. POOR estimates, from the rapid progress made in the mechanic arts, that the productive capacity of our people increases in four-fold ratio to that of their numbers, and that, consequently, the wealth of the country doubles with every decade. It is certain that the railroad tonnage of the country was *three* times greater in 1870 than it was in 1860. This rapid increase of national wealth is solving, most satisfactorily, the problem of the future of our National Debt. If the wealth of the country increases at the rate of ten per cent. annually, the revenues will increase at a similar rate, provided there is no reduction in that of taxation. But the rate of taxation may be largely decreased each year, without any reduction in the amount of revennes collected. Such is the fortunate position of this country, compared with that of any other. In no other is the annual increase in population and wealth an element of first-rate importance in the calculations of the statesman. The position of our Chief Minister of Finance, consequently, is a most fortunate one. The wind and tide are always in his favor. Each year one million are added to the list of tax-payers. Their constantly and rapidly increasing means will more and more confirm them in their traditional policy of considering their public debts in the light of commercial transactions, to be fully liquidated at some future day. In other countries the payment of public debts is a proposition not to be entertained. They are institutions—a part, as it were, of the Governments themselves. In this country those who contracted our public debt are the very parties who are to pay it, and they will never rest satisfied till it is fully liquidated, as have been those created on two previous occasions, and which were far more burdensome, considering the number and wealth of our people, than the present one.

Of the ultimate extent to which the construction of railroads in this country will be carried no estimate can be formed. They are to become the common highways of our people, and their progress in the future is likely to be much more rapid than in the past. Even in the old States a great extent of mileage is now under construction. The adoption of *narrow* gauges, of from two to three feet, by reducing largely the cost of these works, will greatly stimulate their construction. There are now in the State of Massachusetts one mile of railroad to every five miles of area. A similar ratio for the whole country would give an aggregate of more than 600,000 miles of line! While such an extent of line is not possible, there is no doubt that upon an area of 1,500,000 square miles railroads will be rapidly constructed, till the ratio now existing in Massachusetts is reached. Their progress will, of course, depend largely upon that of our population; but their construction will proceed in a ratio much more rapid than that of our numbers.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with these works is the enormous power which our great companies are rapidly acquiring, by means of consolidations of connecting or competing lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, now controls, absolutely, 3,818 miles of line, the cost of which is $247,970,633, with earnings of $50,634,004 for the past year! The same Company has an indirect control over a large additional extent of line. Its revenues are almost equal those of an empire. Other great companies are not far behind. The power possessed and wielded by them, whether for good or evil, is now attracting unusual attention, and must take the first place among the subjects that are henceforth to agitate the public mind.

It is to be said, in commendation of Mr. POOR'S work, that it is purely impartial. He gives a faithful abstract of the conditions of the various companies, leaving it for the public to form their own conclusions. To aid in this he has presented comparative statements of the conditions of all our great companies for a period of ten years. This is a very important and valuable feature of the work, as such a length of time is sure to bring out whatever is good or bad in the management or condition of a company. The whole subject of railway economy has now become one of paramount importance, and we are glad to welcome this valuable contribution to it.

More Trouble in Utah.

At a time when the civilized world is looking to the progress and development of the people of the Rocky Mountain Territories for the solution of the barbaric polygamy that has been fastened upon the history of the United States, by the devotees of a superstitious and fanatical faith, we are surprised to learn that politicians have entered the arena of discussion for the purpose of perpetuating this disgrace upon the nation. Two Western Senators and an Ex-Congressman are reported to have joined hands with the legal limbs of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S brotherhood, to effect the removal of the present Federal Judiciary, with the avowed purpose of placing on the Bench pliant men, who are ever ready to make merchandise of justice. It is to be hoped that President GRANT will not be influenced by representations from such a source, at the expense of the people's liberties in Utah.

The entire history of that Territory has been, on the part of the principal men, a record of deception and of unceasing effort to build up an autocracy of the darkest character that the world has ever known—one that has trampled upon every ennobling instinct of humanity within its reach, and reduced even intelligent men and women to the most abject mental and moral degradation. There has of late been a sudden and unlooked for influx of a "Gentile" element into the domains of the autocrat. This has been partly due to the development of the rich silver mines discovered in Utah within the last two years, and partly to the general advancement of the country. The Judiciary, at the head of which, as Chief-Justice, is Hon. JNO. B. MCKEAN, of this State, have attempted to discharge the duties of the Bench with a bold impartiality that has stirred up BRIGHAM YOUNG to a realization of his danger. With the desperation of despair he is ready to reward any assistance that will guarrantee a prolongation of his power, and now holds out to flexible politicians, who personally know nothing of the Territory, inducements that they can readily appreciate.

An interesting letter in another column, from our special correspondent, exhibits the wire-pulling that preceded the culmination announced by telegram, and the evident determination of the prophet to fight every one who disturbs his peaceful dreams of imperial sway. Chief-Justice MCKEAN is a gentleman of very high moral character, who has rendered eminent service to the Republican Party both as an orator and as a soldier. Before he left for his present position in Utah, he was assured of the fullest co-operation of the Government in the enforcement of the laws of Congress, and we shall be much disappointed if the Chief-Justice is not as fully sustained as he had reason to expect. The time has passed for dallying with the follies of BRIGHAM YOUNG, or of any other man assuming Divine right to set up a separate Government in the heart of the Republic.

It is gratifying to notice that there is perfect unanimity among the Federal officers in Utah, and that nothing but misrepresentation can possibly injure the good work of loyalty and progress that has already accomplished so much for the deliverance of that honest but misguided people.

Indian Constitution Making.

Ocmulgee is not quite the sort of place that one would select as likely to be remembered in history. It forms, indeed, the nominal capital of the Creek or Muskogee nation of Indians—a people numbering about thirteen thousand souls. But in external appearance it is merely a little hamlet, boasting of some half-dozen frame buildings and about fifty log-houses. In the centre of its public square stands the Capitol, the building dignified with this name being a double block-house open through the centre, and with both wings under one roof. Yet, unprepossessing as is the outward seeming of the legislative seat of the Creek nation, and the scene of the sessions of the General Council, it bids fair to be associated with the completion of the most momentous change which the aborigines of this continent have undergone since the pale faces first held intercourse with them on our eastern sea-board.

There are two main difficulties in the way of completing the territorial federation provided for by the draft Constitution of December last. One is that, while the fourth article of the Constitution, prepared by a committee of the tribes, requires that the Governor should "be elected by the qualified electors of each nation," the Government at Washington proposes to vest the power of appointing this official in the President of the United States. The second difficulty, as will be seen from the details of our highly-interesting special correspondence, is, that it is impossible to get a number of the delegates to understand an individual, as distinguished from a tribal basis of representation. We have already adverted to the highly-interesting study afforded here of the opposing ideals of modern American liberty and ancient patriarchal organization. To those who doubt that the red man can rise to the thorough appreciation of an idea so thoroughly antagonistic to all his traditions as that of a purely personal basis of representation, we commend the perusal of the speech made upon this point by WILLIAM P. ROSS, one of the Cherokee delegation. The entire debate is a very good illustration of how the process of civilizing the Indian is to be carried out. A Chickasaw makes the characteristic statement that though his nation was less numerous than the Creeks or Cherokees, it was none the less a "sovereign" power, and would consent to no abridgment of its rights. In point of fact, the Chickasaws number only 5,400, while the Cherokees have a population of seventeen thousand and the Creeks of thirteen thousand. To a white man, the demand for equality of representation under such circumstances seems so completely absurd as not to be worth arguing about. The cultured Cherokee delegate can, however, discuss the proposal with all the white man's sense of its injustice but without a grain of his contempt for the deep-rooted attachments which prompted it. The speaker takes pains to illustrate the familiar axiom of population being the basis of representation, by such illustrations as "A thousand Peorias are no better than a thousand Creeks;" "the Chickasaws were of the same race as the Choctaws, and the stronger tribes would certainly not take advantage of their superior numbers to oppress the weaker ones." By such arguments as these, the Seminole or the Chickasaw may not have been convinced, but they could hardly be irritated, as, had a white man used his line of argument, they probably would have been. The power of the more civilized Indian to draw up the less civilized to his own level is the fundamental idea of the whole territorial scheme, and such passages as the above serve to illustrate it.

If the majority of the Council can be got to appreciate and agree to this distinctively republican principle of the correlation between numbers and power, a very great step will have been made toward the solution of the most stubborn of all Indian problems. This, as we have frequently remarked, is the determined adhesion of the red men to the organization of the tribe, and their consequent subjection to all the abuses and prejudices which cling to it, long after any necessity for its maintenance has passed. If the civilized Indians can be induced to try the experiment of governing themselves as one united people, to the disregard of minor distinctions of lineage and authority, there will be some sort of guarantee that the wild Indians of the Plains can be absorbed into a homogeneous community, where they also would forget the pernicious authority of Chiefs and warriors, under a system of government where these were thoroughly out of place.

The Board of Health and the People.

There is no one Department in the new *régime*, about which the public feel so much anxiety as the Board of Health. Here is a branch of the City Government where skill in primary meetings or manipulating voters, or jobbing legislative bills is of no avail. Here is a field of pure science, where knowledge and medical skill and experience are alone of use—and where mistakes are not felt merely by the pockets of our citizens, but where the loss of priceless human lives follows each blunder. If Mayor HALL has the least desire to leave behind him the name of an able administrator, he will see to it that here, at least, politics and jobbery shall not control, but that honest men do honest work for the public health.

The public are reasonably anxious as to the movements of this important department. Last year has been signalized by some ominous occurrences. Small-pox has been unusually rife; relapsing fever appeared; scarlatina attacked the children of the City most virulently, and, for the first time in fifty years, "Yellow Jack" showed his ghastly face among us. If this fearful disease should appear in force along up our Southern coast this Summer and Autumn, it would, without any question, in the present condition of our City, break out horribly in our tenement houses. The fear about the present Board is that they have not the nerve or the science for a good sanitary administration. We would not prejudge them, but their remarks in their late report on the "cellar population," show a decided lack either of appreciation of their duties or of courage to perform them.

These cellars are an unmitigated nuisance; nests of fever and dens of crime. They ought to all be broken up. But, forsooth, now, in the finest season of the year, we find the Board hesitating because of "the scarcity of proper accommodations for the indigent" as if they had anything to do with that; and as if tents, or shanties, or up-town rooms, of which there are plenty vacant, were not a thousandfold better for "the indigent" than these pestiferous dens. The authorities of Liverpool, acting in a similar emergency and with a poorer class, turned twenty thousand of these people out of their cellars in a single season.

The reduction of the death-rate in the tenement houses, which the report mentions, is very satisfactory. The proportion of the total mortality having fallen in these houses from seventy-six per cent. in 1868 to sixty-six per cent. in 1871, or a gain equivalent to some twenty-six hundred lives. It is also exceedingly satisfactory to all students of sanitary science, that, owing to the recent census, we know the exact death-rate of New-York, which we never have known before. Our readers must bear in mind that sanitary experts have attained the knowledge of what the exact healthy death-rate of either town or country should be. The death-rate of all England is about 22 per 1,000, but in a healthy country district it will be 15 or 17. Liverpool has reached the terrible rate of 40. London is about 24 per 1,000. New-York is 28.79 per 1,000, which is not unreasonable, considering our overcrowding. The up-town Wards would hardly show 15—the rate of the Isle of Wight. Our citizens should watch this death-rate in the reports of the Board of Health with the utmost vigilance, for it is an exact and unfailing measure of how thoroughly the authorities are caring for the public health.

Within a few days the Board have done what ought to have been done twenty years ago—broken up one of the most notorious tenement-houses which ever cursed a city, "Gotham Court," in Cherry-street. This den of cholera, typhus, small-pox, thievery, vagrancy, and filth, has been known, at some periods of its history, to contain a population of over one thousand human beings. Its average population, when about half full, was five hundred persons in some seventy rooms, occupying each an average space of 275 cubic feet, or equal to a closet of five feet square and eleven feet high. In these closets people lived, ate and slept. The building swarmed with vermin and was filthy beyond description. The average length of time of each resident was about two years and eight months. During this period, the average death-rate was *one hundred and ninety-five* per 1,000, or about seven times that of the City at large. Of the children born into this charnel-house, nearly *one-third* never lived a twelvemonth, and some thirty per cent. of the tenants were always sick. It was a building that ought long ago to have been thoroughly renovated and emptied. If our Health authorities will continue their investigations in the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, they will find plenty more of tenement-houses which are nearly as bad, and which threaten the health of the whole City.

Gen. Forrest's Picture of the South.

Gen. FORREST, of Fort Pillow infamy, has undertaken, through the medium of a correspondent, to explain the precise state of facts regarding the Kuklux mystery. The General fully appreciates the necessity of such an explanation to the interests of the South. He plainly understands that the good name of his section is compromised, and its material interests are seriously impeded by the outrageous violations of public order that have been attributed to the Kuklux, and he is laudably anxious to remove the stigma. But he adopts a singularly mistaken means of doing so. He denies point-blank the existence of the Klan, declares that he knows of no such organization, and that, after diligent inquiry of everybody he met between Selma, Ala., and Washington, he has failed to find any one that knows anything of it. The outrages that are attributed to it he believes arise from the condition of Southern society, and are committed by individuals without any combination or common purpose. Gen. FORREST seems to be wholly unconscious that in giving this account of the disorders at the South he is really injuring his section far more in the eyes of those who anxiously await the restoration of order there, than he would have done in frankly acknowledging the existence of a Kuklux organization. It is certainly an ugly feature of any society that it will tolerate a secret band of conspirators, actuated by common political hatred, and endeavoring by violence and intimidation to secure the triumph of the party to which they were attached. But it is a worse feature when any society holds in its bosom a sufficient number of lawless men to perpetrate as many and great and persistent crimes as such conspirators could have accomplished, solely from the impulse of individual passion. The commission of crimes of violence, in pursuance of a political conspiracy, requires far less dangerous qualities than the commission of the same crime by deliberate individual purpose. In a conspiracy, a few bad men supply the spirit of defiance and outrage for all, and often persuade or overawe men comparatively orderly in their material disposition. Such leaders can win or compel to their ranks many whose political prejudices are the same, who acknowledge the same general aims, who have experienced the same real or fancied wrongs or insults, but who, if left to themselves, would never think of murdering the men against whom their political hatred is directed.

Gen. FORREST, therefore, presents us with an alternative we would gladly avoid, and which we believe, on the evidence so far made public, it is possible to avoid. He would have us believe that the mass of the Southern people are so animated by prejudice against the North and the negro, that when a Northerner or a negro shows himself a political adventurer and a demagogue, instead of combining to defeat his intrigues or expose his bad character, some one incontinently horsewhips him, or gets his neighbors to drive him out of the State, or kills him. If this were an adequate explanation of the reign of lawlessness in the South, it would appeal very powerfully to the North to let that section alone until its necessities drove it to adopt somewhat more nearly the methods of civilized communities in its treatment of undesirable political characters.

But Gen. FORREST'S explanation is not adequate. It does not meet the well-authenticated cases of persecution of men who had nothing to do with politics; who took capital to the South, and who were benefiting the South by its expenditure, and whose sole offense was their effort to make good laborers and good citizens of the negroes. It does not meet the cases of insult and outrage visited upon ladies who were engaged in teaching negro schools. It does not meet the cases of insolence offered to State and county officers merely *because* they were such officers. We are compelled, therefore, to reject it. We prefer to believe that the South is not so black as this apologist paints it, and that when the Kuklux law has broken up the Kuklux organization, as it bids fair to do, leaving only the ordinary elements of discord to contend with, unsustained by secret combinations, the South will become as quiet and peaceable throughout its whole extent as it now is in its larger cities.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Commission appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN to examine and decide upon the new style of muskets with which it is proposed to supply the National Guard, is said to have completed its labors and will soon render its decision. If, as rumor states, they have decided to saddle the State with the obsolete and comparatively worthless musket known as the "Allin" gun, which has been discarded by the General Government, it is to be hoped that Gov. HOFFMAN will be in no haste to confirm their decision. He will do well to inquire into the influences by which such a result has been arrived at. Our "Ring" politicians have quite enough jobs on hand already with which to deplete the public Treasury, without supplying the State with condemned fire-arms at an expense of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If the National Guard is to be supplied with new muskets, (for which there is no pressing necessity,) they should be of the latest and most approved pattern; otherwise they had better keep those they have.

Gen. NOYES' speech before the Convention that nominated him for Governor of Ohio, Wednesday, was an excellent one. It was modest, short, spirited and dignified. The contrast between it and the wordy, sophistic and boastful harangue of "Gen." MCCOOK, before the Democratic Convention, is as great as the contrast between the record of the Republican soldier who lost his leg in a charge on HOOD'S lines, and that of the Democratic Commissary who maintained only a nominal connection with a nine months' regiment that, during its service, confined itself to guarding prisoners. It is, in short, as great as the contrast between NOYES and MCCOOK themselves.

The renomination, by the California Democracy, of Gov. HAIGHT, on the platform of VALLANDIGHAM'S "new departure," is suggestive of the rapid progress which some Democrats have made during the last five or six years. This Gov. HAIGHT was an ardent Republican up to 1863-4, when he broke loose from his party, on the ground of the unconstitutionality, as he claimed it, of the emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN. One would naturally suppose that a man who had so far recovered from his constitutional scruples about the divinity of slavery as to accept the "new departure" platform would be ready to rejoin his old friends of the Republican Party; but HAIGHT, like many other small-potato politicians—Mayor HALL, for instance—has discovered that his chances for promotion with the Democracy are a good deal better than with a party who pay a more than nominal respect to principle.

A Coroner's jury yesterday elicited evidence in the case of the German, BROCK, killed by a Third-avenue car in May last, that BROCK was riding on the step of the front platform, smoking, when he was jarred off, fell on a pile of stones, was run over and killed. It appears that the conductor had warned him to stop smoking and to come up on the platform. In the same car, undoubtedly, were displayed the well-known "Regulations" forbidding smoking and getting on or off the front platform. Had these rules been enforced, the present "accident" would not have occurred, nor would nine-tenths of the "accidents" by which death or injuries are incurred from the street cars. The simple fact is that the Company prefer the fares of those who disobey the rules to their safety, and that for the sum of five cents a head they are perfectly willing that anybody who chooses shall run the risk of death at the hands of their agents, or by means of their cars.

In one of our City Courts, yesterday, a sorrowful and significant representation of one phase of life in New-York was presented. A sickly male culprit was sent to the Penitentiary for an attempted assault with intent to rob, and pleaded poverty as his excuse; and when he was taken out, his more sickly wife clung to him piteously, and intimated to the Court and audience that she was about to bear a child to the sentenced man. A collection was taken up for her benefit, and she departed. The future of the infant, if haply it should live, might afford material for a reputation in New-York of the London satire *Ginx's Baby*.

The degrees conferred on the forty graduates of Cornell, yesterday, were distributed as follows: For a course including classics, 7; for others, 33, of which latter 16 were for science generally, 9 for philosophy, 7 for civil-engineering, and 1 for veterinary surgery. Cornell thus takes the lead of those who believe in conferring equal advantages upon students who have prepared themselves thoroughly in non-classical or in classical studies. With its splendid corps of Professors, its abundant means, and its energetic and discreet management, it is admirably fitted to give a fair experiment to the more modern views of education, without detracting from the advantages it offers for pursuing the older methods.

Gov. HOFFMAN is entitled to the profound commiseration of his political opponents. It is well known that he has been compelled to undergo the sacrifice of nearly every principle dear to a lawyer and a good citizen in order to satiate the greed of his Tammany task-masters. It now seems that wherever he goes the free and independent Democrats take advantage of his being a candidate for the Presidential candidacy, to submit him to public torture from which his soul must continually revolt. One of his own admiring journals, the New-York *Express*, thus describes the last torment to which he was subjected: "He left Thursday for Auburn, when he had to *make three speeches to as many people, who insisted upon hearing him.*" Three speeches to three people! A triple repetition of political platitudes to an audience of one. How his Excellency must groan for the seclusion of Newport and the companionship of honest Republicans who will never "insist upon hearing him."

The New-York Times.

From the Boston Transcript, June 19.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES issue the best Sunday paper in this country.

From the Owego (N. Y.) Times, June 22.

We have been reading and carefully studying the NEW-YORK TIMES for some months past. Its course on national matters is very much to our liking. It strongly supports Mr. GRANT'S Administration, while it is the sternest, the ablest and most feared opponent of the Tammany Ring. The changes attempted to be made in the civil code by our last Legislature, were specially for the purpose of getting a catch upon the NEW-YORK TIMES, whose scathing exposure of corrupt New-York Judges and politicians—TWEED, CONNOLLY, and HALL, &c.—has galled them to the quick. The editorials of the NEW-YORK TIMES cannot be excelled for good, strong Saxon English, terse and pointed, while in width of scope and comprehensiveness, they cannot be excelled. Under its present management, the NEW-YORK TIMES has no superior as a national organ of the Republican Party.

THE MORMONS.

More Trouble Brewing Between Brigham and the Federal Officers—The Fourth of July the Apple of Discord—He Asks the Removal of the Civil and Military Officers of the United States—President Grant Appealed To—General News.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

Some things improve with age; but of a religious bigot there is no such hope. The immaculate BRIGHAM furnishes again the evidence of an incurable folly, and it will not be his fault if his vindictiveness does not lead to an unpleasant complication on the forthcoming birthday of the nation. There are now probably ten-thousand tongues in Utah who do not flatter him, and twice ten thousand knees that do not bow to this modern Baal, and he hates them all with a luxury that nourishes his inmost soul. There is nothing in modern history to which he can be likened. He is unique—*sui generis*, a grand combination of religious fanaticism and of daring folly. He has carried his arrogance to that point that withers all hopes of his conversion to common sense and to a decent regard for aught else than he and his. I came to this Territory favorably disposed toward him, greatly incredulous over the reports against him, as there seemed inconsistency in the achievements of labor everywhere manifest here and the reckless daring of his personal actions; but I have been weaned from the vain philosophy of reconciling modern prophets to the realities of practical life and to human development. I now look at him free from bias, either way, and I look upon him as an incurably-stupid old man, the victim of credulous sycophants and flatterers of his own faith, and the ready tool of designing men without faith, who seek to serve themselves with his influence and position for the attainment of their own purposes, while he complacently chuckles over the idea that they are his tools, and not he theirs. Your readers have been advised of the progress of liberalism here; but it seems to teach BRIGHAM nothing. As he has often said from his pulpit that he would not cross the street to save a thousand apostates from hell, he now acts his words and treats everything and everybody around him with contempt. He seems still not to be aware that there is any person here but of his own faith, and he dreams of nothing but of his own purposes and gratifications.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

With the recurring Fourth of July the liberal and patriotic element in the community proposed measures for a grand demonstration. This movement embraced men of all creeds represented in the Territory, and that floating element, ever abundant in the West, that care to know nothing of any creed, but who are true and national men. His Excellency Gov. WOODS readily identified himself with what was purely the expression of patriotism, without regard to shades of politics or opinions in religion, and measures were at once taken for the necessary organizations to carry into execution the wishes of the people. The Church had shown no signs of moving, and to all appearance the national birthday was to be celebrated on the 24th of July, the day of Mormon independence—the anniversary of the arrival of the Saints here. All of a sudden, like a Bonaparte *coup d'état*, the Church organs—the *News* and *Herald*—announce that the City Council had a programme, and with the usual cunning of the Church, there were placed in the front rank of this programme the names of such men as JENNINGS, some half-Mormons, with about an equal number of Jack Mormons—Gentiles seeking the favor of the Church—who were the Committee of Arrangements. The liberal element was thoroughly ignored, and no provision made for the national worshiping of this element in the same pew with the faithful. More anxious for honor to their nation than for distinction or parade of themselves, the Liberals hoisted the flag of truce and sought a conference. The two Committees met, and, as individuals, the Church Committee was seemingly as ready as the other to fraternize; but they had not yet been instructed by their master. The City Council met, and the City Council is BRIGHAM, and no other; the subject of proposed fraternization was reported and seemingly discussed. The end was soon discoverable to be as clear as at the beginning, and no clearer. "The Council had always done this kind of thing in its own way," and saw no reason for departing from that way now. The "olive branch" tendered by Gov. WOODS, as Chairman of the Liberals, was, accordingly, thrown back at his head in disdain. With the energy of insulted honor, the gauntlet was hastily picked up and the grand demonstration of everything in harmony with the Stars and Stripes is resolved upon on the other side. Twelve committees have been organized, and the wealth and brain of the best men in the country are at work with a vim and a determination that will make BRIGHAM stare on the glorious Fourth. His vision will behold such a turn-out that will perplex his soul more than the frogs of Egypt troubled Pharoah. BRIGHAM'S Sunday-school banners will be unfurled, with mottoes in his praise, and the most nauseating expressions of the idolatry that he has created around his name, but he will read on other banners:

"MENE: God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. TEKEL: Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

The Military Band of Camp Douglass will head the procession, and the boys in blue will parade the streets of "Zion" with measured step and prevent no claims of superiority to monopolize the right of way. Gov. GEO. B. WOODS, with his associate Federal officers—civil and military—will head the procession of citizens, and the starry flag will, for the first time in the history of this country, be followed by loyal citizens ever ready to defend its honor. During the day all work will be suspended, the Mormons will orate in the Tabernacle, and the Liberals in the Reform Institute. The *Tribune* says the Cathedral of the Princes of the New Kingdom is not the place in which citizens of the Great Republic can celebrate its birth, growth and prosperity. On that day, at least, we shall place the State above the Church, to which all say amen. In the evening the vicinity of the City Hall will be illuminated, and there the tax-paid pyrotechnic displays will be made, and the Liberals will, at their pleasure, do the skyrocket work and illuminations in the most convenient place in the city, and the furthereast away from the Church.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Here is the beginning of the new Governor's troubles—it makes BRIGHAM his enemy forever. It is for President GRANT now to look at this matter early and well, for every charge possible for language to make and infer will be hurled against him and his Federal associates. It makes no difference what Gov. WOODS may do hereafter, no good can henceforth come out of his Nazareth, and every means will be taken to defame him and the Federal officers. Were they as pure as the angels of heaven, so much the greater their sins against BRIGHAM, and their very honesty will be their greatest crime. It may be as well to look at it now as at any future time, and to sum up the facts that the Republic and "the Kingdom" cannot exist together without collision. One must yield—BRIGHAM or the nation.

REMOVAL OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS DEMANDED.

It has ever been the misfortune of progress and Republicanism here, that BRIGHAM YOUNG has always found tools willing to serve his purpose, without regard to personal honor or national pride. From the organization of the country into a Territorial Government up to the present day, there have always been persons willing to serve him against the nation. There never was a body of Federal officers here without some one of this calibre and disposition. The present Federal officers were thought to be free from a Judas, but suddenly appears Gen. DE TROBRIAND as the apologist of BRIGHAM and of polygamy. He has dined with BRIGHAM and of his seraglio; the ladies were dressed elegantly, and the prophet was a Gentile homme, very soft. The Mormons have taken the Frenchman under their wing, and President GRANT is asked to re-

move that brave and accomplished soldier, Gen. MORROW, to make place for DE TROBRIAND, and with Gen. MORROW, Chief-Justice MCKEAN and his associates of the Bench are to be removed. What have these officers done that is offensive? They have shown a moral courage in the discharge of their duties that commands the respect of every one. They have disregarded creeds, and dealt with men as citizens. This is their offense. Driven to his wits' end, the Mormon chief alleges that Judge MCKEAN is unfit to sit on the Bench, because he has a few feet in a mine. That is about as sensible as to say that he must not own a house, a horse, a farm, or anything that can at any time become a subject of litigation. The plain truth is, Judge MCKEAN is the most accomplished lawyer that ever sat on the Bench in Utah. He is unfortunately a Christian gentleman who neither disgraced himself by drinking or gambling, and BRIGHAM cannot possibly get a hold of him. He has rendered important decisions that have tormented BRIGHAM. He has recognized the United States Marshal and the United States Attorney, as the proper officers of the United States Courts, and has not recognized the Territorial Marshal or Attorney, creatures of BRIGHAM's Legislature. This worries the prophet, for the juries are no longer of his choosing, and the indictments are not dictated to the Grand Jury as of yore. MCKEAN will not admit an alien to the benefits of naturalization, who openly avows that he will not be true to the laws of Congress. These are very great crimes in the sight of the Mormons, and for that reason there is a petition here in circulation asking for his removal. I personally know that Judge MCKEAN was offered partnership in the best law firm in this city, that would have returned him five times more than his Federal salary, but from the sincere desire to honor the Government that intrusted him with the enforcement of the laws, he has set aside every inducement to divert him away from his duty to the nation. It was also with reluctance that Gen. MORROW came here from Wyoming to assume command of the troops; but now that he has shown a high moral rectitude that can neither be bought or sold, application is made for his removal, which it is hoped will not be granted.

Senator STEWART, of Nevada, is here, and is on the most intimate terms with BRIGHAM YOUNG, and so is also Hon. TOM FITCH, recently of Nevada. Neither of them has any favor for Mormon faith, probably, but they find it professionally to their interest to join with the Mormon interest. STEWART and FITCH are both heavily interested in an important mining suit that, up to the present, has been adversely ruled by the Chief-Justice. BRIGHAM wants MCKEAN removed. They seek the same end, and have joined their influence together to accomplish that point, and the *Deseret News*, of yesterday, gloated over the assurance they gave to its readers that the days of the present Federal officers were numbered.

THE MINING INTERESTS.

Nothing should be now said to increase the high expectations of the people in the Utah mines. The excitement here is high enough. I learned today that on the simple statement of Col. BUEL to capitalists in London, before ever an examination of the mine had been made by their own engineers, a stock company was formed, and in two hours the whole stock was taken by a circle of friends. This is unpardonable recklessness, but a fair illustration of the "great expectations" entertained of our wealth. BRIGHAM'S emissaries are now seeking to influence the mining regions in his favor, and to engraft the idea that he was always favorable to development. For some months there has been a complete cessation of the shipping of ores, owing to an unlooked-for raise in the freight over the Union Pacific Railroad, and the owners of a low grade of ores have been paralyzed. The Emma Mining Company resumed shipment a few days since, and are sending a hundred tons a day to their office in New-York. They have also shipped during the past week two car-loads, or forty thousand pounds of base silver bullion. There is an enormous quantity of this Emma ore in the bank, that has accumulated during the Winter and during this rise in freights, which will monopolize the whole carrying capacity of the Union Pacific Railroad for some time to come.

YACHTING.

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club—The Tidal Wave and the Breeze the Winners.

The Regatta Committee on Thursday's yacht race met yesterday afternoon at Mr. DUNCAN's office. The Committee decided that buoy No. 8½ is "the buoy on the South-west Spit," buoy No. 10 being "west of South-west Spit," and thus adjudge that all the yachts in the fleet sailed over the right course. Consequently the fortunate schooner *Tidal Wave*, owned by Mr. WILLIAM VOORHIS, is the winner of three prizes of her class, the Regatta Cup, Challenge Cup, and Subscription Cup, and the pretty sloop *Addie*, owned by Mr. WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, is likewise fortunate in her class. The Committee awards the regatta prize for second-class sloops to the *Breeze*, owned by A. C. KINGSLAND, Jr., she being the only yacht entered of her class. There were many observing spectators along the course that did not know the *Breeze* was among the contestants; yet that is not remarkable, as the race for her was simply "a walk-over." The following is the corrected time by allowance:

Schooners.	H.	M.	S.	Schooners.	H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	6	09	08	Halcyon	6	59	48
Columbia	6	13	02	Rambler	7	15	20
Magic	6	35	37	Dauntless	7	16	37
Palmer	6	38	36	Tarolinta	7	18	30
Idler	6	38	37	Sappho	7	20	54
Wanderer	6	47	27	Madeleine	7	43	07
Alice	6	48	22	Alarm	7	59	25

The time of the *Eva* was not calculated, she having passed to the eastward of the home stake-boat on the return, and is ruled out.

Sloops.	H.	M.	S.
Addie	6	31	09
Vixen	6	44	26
Gracie	6	48	33

The time of the sloop *Breeze* was not taken, being the only sloop of her class entered for the Regatta Cup.

The time of the sloops *Coming*, *Kaiser Wilhelm I.* and *Peerless* was not calculated, because they were entered only for the Subscription Cup.

The following yachts have taken prizes:

Schooners—Tidal Wave, the Regatta, Subscription and Challenge Cups.

Sloops—First-class—Addie, the Regatta, Subscription and Challenge Cups.

Sloops—Second-class—Breeze, the Regatta Cup.

The Wallack Cup Yacht-Race.

Next in interest, in the yachting world, to the New-York Yacht Club regatta on Thursday, will be the race today for the prize cup presented by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who has lately entered the yachting arena, as the owner of the *Magic*, famous as having carried away the Queen's Cup last year. The race is open only for schooners, and will be contested on a course starting from Sandy Hook to a stake-boat off Long Branch, and back. All the fastest schooner yachts of New-York and Brooklyn will compete, and additional interest will be lent to the affair from the fact that the course is all seaward, little or no advantage offering from variable land breezes. The entries for the race were:

Yachts.	Measurement. Feet.	Owners.
Madaleine	3,824	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.
Wanderer	5,346	L. L. Lorillard.
Columbia	4,861	Franklin Osgood.
Dauntless	7,124	J. Gordon Bennett, Jr.
Tidal Wave	3,462	W. Voorhis.
Rambler	5,909	J. H. Banker.
Sappho	7,747	W. P. Douglass.
Palmer	4,564	R. Stuyvesant.
Tarolinta	3,629	H. A. Kent, and H. A. Kent, Jr.
Fleetwing		George Osgood.
Eva	2,233	S. J. Macy.
Alarm	5,891	A. C. Kingsland.
Idler	3,085	T. C. Durant.

The *Madaleine*, although entered, will not be able to engage in the race, the injuries she received in the New-York Club regatta not yet having been repaired. Of the others, possibly the *Palmer*, *Idler*, *Eva* and *Tarolinta* may not be in the race. The new schooner *Dreadnought*, which has not yet appeared in any race, will accompany the competing yachts over the course as a spectator, not as a racer, but may show thereby what she can do. Several excursion boats will be out, and many people will flock to Long Branch, whence they will obtain a fine view of the race.

Visitors at Long Branch—The Yacht Race.

LONG BRANCH, June 23.—Visitors continue to arrive very fast. A large number arrived here today, and among them the leading theatrical characters and yachtsmen, who have come to witness the yacht regatta to-morrow for LESTER WALLACK's cup. Among the yachts entered are the *Magic*, *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Palmer*, *Tidal Wave*, and others belonging to Brooklyn and New-York Yacht Clubs. The yachts will start at Sandy Hook and sail to a stake-boat anchored off here and return. President GRANT and his family will ride in their carriage along the beach to witness the race. The President has declined all hotel invitations to see the race.

WASHINGTON.

The President and Cabinet—Revenue from the Income Tax—Number of Doctors—Kuklux in Alabama—Interest on the Public Debt—Condition of the National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President will be in the city Friday of next week, and it is understood that a Cabinet meeting will be held on that day. If there is a meeting all the Secretaries will probably be in attendance.

THE INCOME TAX.

Under the late ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the tax derived from incomes will fall several millions short of the amount estimated from that source. The ruling was very popular with the income-tax payers, especially such of them as were disposed to avoid the making of returns. Those who are the most earnest in desiring the repeal of the tax disapprove action by the Commissioner which effects a repeal of a portion of the law without legislation by Congress. As long as the law lasts, it is urged, it ought to be thoroughly enforced. The internal tax collections for July of this year will not much exceed half of the receipts for the same month of last year.

DOCTORS WHO PAY TAXES.

The total number of physicians who paid taxes to the Government for the year ending April 30, 1871, was 49,798. Of these there were regular or allopathic, 39,070; homeopathic, 2,961; hydropathic, 133; eclectic, 2,860; miscellaneous or not classified, 4,770. These figures prove that the number of physicians in the United States, of each class, has been overestimated very considerably in recent controversies, and especially the number practicing the homeopathic system, which has been asserted to be 10,000. The larger proportion of the unclassified are believed to be of the "regular" school. A list has been made which gives the name and post-office address of every one of the 49,798 doctors. If the correctness of these figures is questioned, then it must be explained why those not enumerated have not paid the tax which the law imposes upon them.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

Secretary FISH expects to go to New-York next Tuesday to attend the Commencement, June 28, at Columbia College, where he has a son to graduate this year instead of at Union College, as has been erroneously stated. Mrs. FISH will go on Monday. Secretary FISH is an Alumnus of Columbia, and is connected with its management. Secretary DELANO left here to-night for Ohio, accompanied by his son, Mr. JOHN DELANO. The Secretary is expected to be back in about one week. Gen. COWAN, the Assistant Secretary, arrived from Ohio to-night and will act as Secretary during Secretary DELANO's absence.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

On the 22d inst. Col. CLIFFORD THOMSON, late Chief of Supervisors and Detectives, wrote Hon. HORACE F. CLARKE, a director of the New-York Central Railroad Company, a letter with reference to the extensively-published statement that, for a consideration, he sold to the officers of the New-York Central Railroad Company information of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to what has been called a scrip dividend tax of 1868, in advance of its publication by the Press. Having resigned his position in the internal revenue service in consequence of these statements, he asked Mr. CLARKE to inform the Commissioner whether or not there is any truth in these reports. Mr. CLARKE, in a letter to Commissioner PLEASONTON, says the statement that Col. THOMSON, or any person connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau, gave information of the decision in advance of its promulgation through the Press, is entirely without foundation. In fact, the first knowledge or intimation of the decision was received through the daily journals. The charge against Col. THOMSON is known by the directors and officers of the New-York Central Railroad Company to be untrue.

THE KUKLUX EXAMINATION.

Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, United States District Judge of Alabama, was examined by the Southern Outrage Committee, today. In reply to a question by the Chairman, he said he had been told confidentially, a year and a half ago, by a citizen of Huntsville, that there was a Kuklux organization in the northern part of the State. His informant, however, did not tell him its object, nor did he know from any other source. He believed now there was no such organization in that State. Having been asked whether there was any danger to person or property, he replied, these were as safe as in any other State in the Union. Since the administration of Gov. LYNDSAY and the retirement of Gov. WILLIAM H. SMITH, public quiet and tranquillity were essentially preserved. As to the character of the persons holding subordinate official positions under the State Constitution, he said it was generally notoriously bad, both as to intelligence and honesty. He had been in the State since 1865, having previously been appointed Judge by President LINCOLN. There had been no objection to the administration of his office or the laws of the land, except in one instance, where the Republican Auditor of the State disobeyed the injunction of the Court, for which he was fined and imprisoned. The greatest respect was paid to the judicial authority by lawyers, Senators and jurors and all other parties. With regard to the feeling of the people toward the General Government, he thought it was to obey the laws however obnoxious they were, although there was a deep-seated conviction that they were not equal and impartial. Having been questioned as to the testimony of Rev. Mr. LAKIN, parts of which were read to him, he said it was entirely untrue. LAKIN had represented that thirty-three indictments had been found in BUSTEED's Court for violation of the Civil Rights bill, and had been tried, but the truth was that only one indictment had been found and that had not yet been tried. On *ex-parte* inquiry it appeared to be a serious case. LAKIN is a man who is apt to make wild statements without accurate basis. He had always charged the jury to obey the laws however distasteful, as it was within the power of Congress to enact them, and that it was for the best interests of the community to respect them. In reply to a question, he said he knew a man named WILLARD WARNER, who applied for exemption from jury duty in his Court, in 1867 or 1868, on the ground that he (WARNER) was a Senator of the State of Ohio at that time. The financial condition of Alabama under Gov. LINDSAY has improved. The State bonds are now quoted at 103 to 104 instead of from 97 to 98, and railroad bonds have improved from 90 to 95. There was other testimony showing that the people of Alabama render full obedience to the law, and that there is in that State ample security to life and property, with continuous improvement in all public and private relations.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total coin interest payable by the Government on the 1st of July, is $10,859,728. The total currency interest payable same date, is $1,938,564. In addition to the places mentioned yesterday, there will be payable in Washington, $159,000; in Baltimore, $200,848; in Pittsburg, $47,611; in Buffalo, $39,484; in Chicago, $78,975; in St. Louis, $58,236; in New-Orleans, $19,000; in Charleston, S. C., $583; in San Francisco, $453.

Raid on Disorderly Houses.

An extensive raid was made last evening by Capt. SPEIGHT upon the disorderly houses in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, all of them being seized, and the ninety-three persons found in them locked up in the Liberty-street Station-house. The following were the houses in Greenwich-street, with the names of the keepers: No. 67, Charles Acker; No. 152, Ernest Wagner; No. 136, Robert Smith and John Peters; No. 136½, Caroline Schultz; No. 68, Allen Wilson; No. 84, Julius Smith; No. 70, Rebecca Boyle; No. 64, Philip Hicks; No. 150, Mary Fairchild. The houses in Albany-street were Nos. 1 and 3, kept by ALVIN E. MOSOER and MARTHA LINDERMAN. All the prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

BASE-BALL.

The Eckfords Defeated by the Olympics.

Yesterday afternoon the Olympics met the Eckfords on the Union Grounds for the first time this season, and, by a fine display of skillful fielding, they defeated the "Yellow Stockings" by a score of 11 to 3. MARTIN, of the Eckfords, tried swift pitching, but failed in the attempt, the experiment costing several runs. But few persons were in attendance compared to the throng of the previous day. The score was as follows:

OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Waterman, 3d b.	4	3	1	3	Allison, 1st b.	0	2	9	0
Force, s. s.	1	1	1	4	Martin, p.	1	2	0	0
Mills, 1st b.	1	1	10	0	Nelson, 3d b.	0	1	2	2
Allison, c.	2	2	0	0	Gedney, l. f.	0	1	7	0
Glenn, r. f.	1	4	0	1	Swandell, 2d b.	0	1	5	2
Leonard, 2d b.	0	0	7	2	Hicks, c.	1	1	0	0
Brainard, p.	0	1	0	1	Chapman, r. f.	1	1	0	0
Hall, c. f.	0	1	1	0	Holdsworth, s. s.	0	1	1	4
Berthong, l. f.	2	2	7	0	Shelly, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Total	11	15	27	11	Total	3	10	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	0	0	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	—11
Eckford	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Time of Game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Umpire—JNO. HATFIELD, of the Mutual Club.

The Kekionga Club Defeated by the Atlantics.

About two or three hundred people only were present at the first game of the noted Kekionga Club in the Metropolis, one reason being that a one-sided contest was anticipated in their contest with the Atlantics. But it appears that the latter have been lying low to catch some of these visiting professional nines napping, and yesterday they taught the Kekiongas a lesson not to consider a contest with any Atlantic nine an easy task and a sure victory. The Atlantics did not have their good second-base player, CARNEY, on hand, and therefore that position proved to be one of the weak spots in their nine. The Kekiongas went into the game as if victory was assured at the very start, but before the fifth inning had terminated they found that they had caught a Tartar, and greatly to MATHEW'S surprise he found his pitching punished in a style it had not before been this season. To cut the story short, we have simply to state that the final result of the contest was the signal defeat of the Fort Wayne men by a score of 22 to 14. The Atlantics batting in splendid style for twenty-two safe hits. The score below tells the story:

KEKIONGA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Williams, c.	2	2	2	2	McDonald, c. f.	3	1	1	0
Mathews, p.	0	1	2	2	Remsen, l. f.	4	4	2	0
Foran, r. f.	1	3	7	0	Hall	3	3	1	4
Goldsmith, s. s.	2	0	5	0	Dehlman, 1st b.	4	3	13	0
Bearman, 1st b.	1	2	0	0	Boyd	2	4	1	1
Carey, 2d b.	2	1	2	2	Malone, p.	1	0	0	1
Mincher, l. f.	3	0	4	0	McCormack, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Donnelly, 3d b.	2	1	5	0	Kenny, 2d b.	1	1	3	2
Kelly, c. f.	1	0	0	0	Clinton, 3d b.	3	4	5	1
Total	14	10	27	6	Total	22	22	27	10

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Kekionga	1	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	5	—14
Atlantic	6	3	2	0	0	5	5	0	1	—22

Umpire—Mr. WIGGINS, of the Atlantic Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

First Base by Errors—Kekionga, 10 times; Atlantic, 12 times.

Total Errors—Kekionga, 25; Atlantic, 19.

Today the Kekiongas play the Stars on the Capitoline Grounds, and as they propose to wipe out this defeat by a victory over the Stars, the chances are that an exciting contest may be looked for.

THE SEVEN YEARS' MYSTERY.

Further Revelations Regarding the Mutilated Human Remains—Positive Identification of the Head—Joseph Smith Undoubtedly the Victim.

Following the clew furnished by the revelations published in our issue of the 14th inst., a TIMES reporter has come in possession of information that positively identifies JOSEPH SMITH, the deserter, as he whose horribly mutilated remains were found in the East River and Bay at different times—the first on the 3d of October, 1864, and the last, the head, on the 17th of the same month. The story is now so clear, in fact, that one is led to wonder that the mystery has so long remained a mystery, that it was not at once cleared up. Had the Police followed the inquiry suggested by the Government detective, who expressed the belief that the remains were those of a deserter, they would have found his theory entirely correct.

JOSEPH SMITH was enlisted as a private in Company F of the Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, by Capt. PARDEE, in September, 1862, at New-Haven. He served faithfully as a private until January, 1863, when the regiment was stationed at Stafford Court-house, Va. Here, having attracted the attention of Col. ROSS by his soldierly qualities and fine penmanship, he was taken into the head-quarters office as private clerk—the Colonel then being mustering officer of the Twelfth Corps. He was found to be so intelligent, and so gentlemanly in deportment, that he was speedily promoted to the office of Sergeant-Major of the regiment—the highest position on the non-commissioned staff, and the only official position then vacant in the command.

Soon after his promotion, an order was issued from head-quarters for the issuing of a number of leaves of absence, to be granted as special favors to those men who had conducted themselves with special soldierly credit. SMITH received one of these orders, granting him leave for twenty days. He proceeded to his home in Danbury, Conn., conducted himself in an exemplary manner while there, and at the expiration of his leave, started to return to his regiment. He is known to have arrived in New-York, but there all trace of him was lost, and until yesterday no member of his regiment had a positive knowledge of his whereabouts or fate.

The revelations published in the TIMES attracted the attention of Capt. H. G. H. FARR, a resident of Richmond Hill, Staten Island, and doing business in this City, who commanded Smith's Company after his desertion. Capt. FARR was Adjutant of the regiment during the time that SMITH was Headquarter's Clerk and Sergeant-Major, and as such, after a longer time than either custom or law allowed, issued the papers declaring SMITH a deserter.

Capt TARR, in his official capacity, was in constant personal communication with SMITH, and on viewing the photograph of the head, yesterday, in company with the TIMES reporter, was entirely positive in his identification. His theory, which is undoubtedly correct, is that SMITH, up to the time when he reached New-York, intended to return to duty, but that here he got into bad company, and his old unsteady habits again overmastered him. To obtain money he took to the business of bounty jumping, and continued in a life of dissipation for the year which elapsed after his desertion before his remains were discovered. The manner of his death has already been sufficiently stated.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

The Strength of Columns, Beams, and Girders Used in Buildings—Interesting Experiments.

A law passed at the last session of the Legislature requires that every column, girder and beam spanning an opening of eight feet and over, intended to support a wall built of stone or brick, or any floor or part thereof, in any building hereafter erected or altered in this City, shall be tested by actual weight or pressure thereon before being used, under the direction and superintendence of an Inspector selected by the Superintendent of Buildings. Agreeably to this law, Mr. P. H. JACKSON, of the firm of JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO., manufacturers of iron works for buildings, has been appointed in that capacity and in view of the calculations and proper application of these tests, as well as the scientific value of the experiments, has made careful provisions for this purpose, at Nos. 338 and 340 East Thirty-first-street, where the first public exhibition took place yesterday. The *modus operandi* was by means of a hydraulic tester of capacity of 150 tons. By this apparatus, any weight can be brought to bear on the beam from a single ton upward. At the back of the ram is a resistant, thirty-two feet long, formed of two heavy wrought-iron and one cast-iron beam, bolted together. The width of the resistant is four and a-half feet.

At this trial were present Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, and two deputies, and several prominent architects and engineers of this City.

The first beam tested was of the Hodgkinson form, whose bottom flange was in the ratio of 6½ to 1 of its top flange; length, 19 feet; distance between supports, 17 feet 4 inches; weight, 2,700 pounds. The breaking weight of this beam, computed by formula, was 59¾ gross tons; its safe weight in conformity with the rule would be one-third the breaking weight, or 20 tons. The actual test, when placed under pressure, was as follows:

Pressure.	Deflection in centre.	Weight taken off permanent deflection.
15 tons	7-16 inch	
20 tons	9-16 inch	1-16 inch.
25 tons	21-32 inch	
30 tons	¾ inch	
35 tons	29-32 inch	⅛ inch.
38 tons	1 inch	5-32 inch.
41 tons	1 3-16 inch	7-32 inch.
44 tons	1 11-32 inch	
47 tons	1½ inch	

A pressure of 50 tons was then applied, when the beam suddenly snapped into two pieces with a loud report. The test thus showed that the weight which this beam could safely support, according to the provisions of the law, was only 17¾ tons, whereas by the formulas it would be rated at 20 tons. A Fairbairn beam of the 1825 pattern was then tested. It was of the same dimensions as the other, with the exception of having no compression flange. The breaking weight of this beam, according to formula, was computed to be about 40 tons:

Pressure.	Deflection.	Weight Taken off Permanent Deflection.
25 tons	¾ inches	1-16 inch
35 tons	1¼ inches	5-32 inch
41 tons	1 5-16 inches	¼ inch
44 tons	1½ inches	.....

At a pressure of 49 tons, the beam broke, indicating a deflection of 1 25-32 inches. This test showed the beam to be of capacity greater than would be rated by the formula.

The test was then applied to a cast-iron arch-girder, with wrought-iron tension-rod, such as is in common use for spanning large openings, on front or rear of buildings, carrying, in most cases, four stories of 12 or 16-inch wall. Its length was 23 feet 2 inches; distance between supports, 19 feet 9½ inches. At a pressure of 34 tons, the girder broke, showing a deflection in middle of 1⅜ inches, and an elongation of rod 13-32 inch. The exhibition was one of great interest, and, seemingly, to the satisfaction of all present.

The Saengerbund Prize—Steck's Triumph.

The honor of supplying the first prize offered by the North-eastern Saengerbund, whose festivities are now at hand, has been awarded to the famous firm of STECK & Co. Throughout musical circles this is justly regarded as a superlative triumph—the greater and more pointed because unsought. The Committee, representing the several great singing societies of the Bund, is composed of the ablest musicians. This Committee was instructed to choose a grand prize to be awarded to that society which should come out best in the great biennial singing contest, to take place here next week. A piano was deemed the most suitable gift for the occasion, and the Committee was duly authorized to purchase the finest concert grand that money could procure.

After patiently testing the claims of several well-known instruments, the Steck piano was unanimously selected, as combining, in the highest degree, all the requisites of a superb instrument. A broader or more emphatic indorsement could not be desired, for the action of the Saengerfest Committee is virtually an expression of the first musical opinion in the land.—*Season*.

The Art of Electroplating.

Few persons have an adequate idea of the great improvements that have taken place in the last few years in the art of electroplating by the Meriden Britannia Company, of West Meriden, Conn. We recently had an opportunity of inspecting this vast establishment, which is probably the most extensive of its kind in the world. Every conceivable article of table or communion ware, and a great variety of articles of ornament, are manufactured and finished in such a manner as to almost deceive experts, when compared with goods made of solid silver. This Company are the sole owners of many valuable patents, one of which is for depositing silver any requisite thickness on the parts of spoons and forks where most exposed to wear; also the celebrated porcelain-lined ice-pitchers, of which they are now making a specialty. The business of this establishment, the sales-room of which is at No. 199 Broadway, New-York, is enormous. The yearly production is over $3,000,000, and is constantly increasing.—*Independent*.

Settling the "New North-West."

The claim made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as to the excellent character of the country traversed by that thoroughfare, seems to be verified by the fact that settlers are moving to the line of the road in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota in unprecedented numbers. A late number of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, says:

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons, with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sauk Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route north-west, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock, which in quality would do credit to any country."

READ POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT Sunday morning. Eighty-four columns of reading matter. The largest Sunday paper in New-York. For sale by all the principal news-dealers.—*Advertisement*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 25th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle. Among them will be

A highly interesting paper entitled THE EMPIRE STATE TWO CENTURIES AGO, embodying a number of details of a very novel and amusing kind, with reference to the time when New-York was called New-Orange.

Another curious local study will be afforded by an article entitled TOWN PUMPS, PAST AND PRESENT, in which sundry forgotten histories will be unvailed, and many suggestive facts brought to light.

A story entitled "TOO MUCH ZEAL," and a number of highly varied and readable literary selections, will also be forthcoming.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

The DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

In the department devoted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be found notes of military movements throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as also local items of general interest to military men.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children.

Musquito Nets.

WHITE, 80c.; COLORED, $1 10.

Also the most approved style of patent portable frames at low figures.

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MARRIED.

BRETT—HAND.—At Beverly, N. J., June 20, 1871, by Rev. Alex. Fullerton, MARCUS A. BRETT, of Fishkill, on the Hudson, to VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Hand, of Philadelphia.

COMSTOCK—QUICK.—On Wednesday, June 21, at Flemington, N. J., by Rev. N. L. Upham, assisted by Rev. Benj. Carroll, GEORGE S. COMSTOCK to JENNIE E., daughter of Gideon Quick, Esq., of the former place.

WHITEHEAD—ROE.—At Westport, N. Y., June 22, by Rev. C. Ransom, JOHN W. WHITEHEAD, of Elizabeth, N. J., to MINNIE J., youngest daughter of the late Dr. G. M. Roe, of Munroe, N. Y.

WILLIAMS—TAYLOR.—At home, Thursday, June 22, by Rev. J. C. Willis, assisted by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Rev. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge, Md., to JEANETTE C., daughter of James B. Taylor, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARRETTO.—At Blythe, Westchester County, on Thursday, the 22d inst., in the 68th year of her age, ANNA MARIA JULIA, wife of Francis Barretto, and daughter of the late Henry A. Coster, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, West Farms, this day (Saturday) June 24, at 4 P. M. Carriages will be at Tremont Station to meet the Harlem train, which leaves 26th-st. at 2¼.

CONDICT.—Thursday, June 22, at Newark, N. J., ADELAIDE, wife of Rev. Walter Condict, and daughter of Mr. J. Halstead Burnet.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Presbyterian Church, Monday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock.

FENNER.—At Hartford, June 21, suddenly, ADELINE WALCOTT, wife of the late Arnold Fenner, of Plainfield, Conn., aged 65 years.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., JAMES HUGHES, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 456 State-st.

HOYT.—In Jersey City, Thursday evening, June 22, 1871, CHARLES EDWARD, only son of John W. and Hester A. Hoyt, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Third Reformed Church, Hamilton-square, on Sunday, June 25, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

MALLER.—On Friday, June 23, EDWIN C., son of Peter Maller, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 319 5th-av., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

RAYMOND.—In Glencove, Long Island, on Thursday, June 22, ANNA M., only child of Julia E. and Augustus Raymond, aged 1 year 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William T. Frost, at Glen Cove, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Locust Valley Depot on arrival of the 9 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WILEY.—At his residence, New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., ALEXANDER WILEY, Jr., in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church of Plainfield, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend. The New-Jersey Central Railroad ferry-boat leaves the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for Plainfield. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
3039	Buckley et al. vs. The Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad Co.	3084	Barnes vs. The Manhattan Engraving Co.
3052	Claflin et al. vs. Lederer et al.	3090	Spence vs. Goodlett.
3057	Sutphen vs. Lynn.	3091	Galper vs. Sawes.
3077	Gillies et al. vs. Shaw et al.	3092	Grovernen vs. Cole et al.
		3093	Hoguet et al. vs. Hellman.
		3094	Bailey et al. vs. Barker.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 23.

By Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel., Lanahan vs. Carlton, &c.; motion denied with costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jenkins et al. vs. Smith; motion granted, (ordered to be settled.)

Hoyle et al. vs. Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Company et al.; a further reference ordered, &c., and the motion to confirm the present report may stand over until the coming in of the further report.

In the matter of Amelia Costales et al. for appointment of general guardian, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Malcolm vs. Allen; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of Gold Hill and Montana Mining Company; motion granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

James H. Harrington, &c., vs. George Frank et al.: judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs, with leave for defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 23.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Delia Wright vs. William H. Wright; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO; Judge BARNARD dissenting.

Joseph H. Ramsay vs. Jay Gould et al; order appealed from dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinions by all the Judges; Judge BARNARD dissenting.

In re Michael Fracy, to vacate assessment; order modified by directing the erroneous charge to be deducted from assessment. Opinion by CARDOZO, J.

Harriett W. Bell et al. vs. James M. Waterburry et al.; judgement ordered for plaintiff on verdict. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

John Harper et al. vs. Charles R. Taylor et al.; we are of opinion that there was not sufficient to charge John Taylor as owner; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

John M. Buckingham vs. Henry Leger; the report is against the weight of evidence as to the terms of the contract, which limited the amount of plaintiff's charges; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Order of reference vacated.

Thomas Carry vs. Xavier Grant; order affirmed with $10 costs.

S. Lucy Sands vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Charles E. Wood vs. William Belden, Exchange Bank; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Robert S. Holt et al. vs. Elmer P. Ross, President, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

James Mott et al. vs. William Renshaw; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Charles H. Marshall et al. vs. James M. McGregor; order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

James W. Andrews vs. The Glenville Woollen Company et al.; order reversed without costs.

Solomon S. Woodruff et al. vs. Peter Valentine et al., (two cases;) judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Judge Monell.

Frederick Ilgen vs. The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion denied.

Marks W. Culver vs. Isaac P. Martin et al.; order granted.

Grenfile Blake vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

E. J. Tanner et al. vs. J. H. Freeland; reference ordered.

John Patten vs. William J. Still et al.; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Judge Larremore.

Rhodes vs. Amerman; judgment opened, defendant to pay costs of motion and disbursements; judgment to stand as security, and cause to be placed on day calendar for fourth Monday.

The People vs. Duffy; judgment vacated.

Coleman vs. Rosentnal; motion that County Clerk pay over money deposited with him granted.

Uthoff vs. Buess; motion granted.

Rondel vs. Poreson; motion granted.

Dart vs. Walker; order settled.

Crofut vs. Frank; motion granted.

Mathilda Werth vs. Selig Werth; divorce granted.

Ellen Keating vs. Thomas Keating; divorce granted.

Hart vs. Hoffman; default opened and cause restored to calendar on payment of disbursements, costs of motion to abide event of suit.

SUPREME COURT — GENERAL TERM — JUNE 23.

NOTES OF DECISIONS.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

PROMISE OF MARRIAGE AS A CONSIDERATION.

Wright vs. *Wright.*—In this case, according to the evidence sworn before the Referee, the defendant desired the plaintiff to wife. She insisted that first he should give her a mortgage on his property, which he declined. They compromised by his giving her a note for $5,000, whereupon she promised to marry him, and he did marry her. Unfortunately they soon quarreled and ultimately separated. She brought suit on the note. The case was referred, the Referee found for the lady, and the husband appealed, the grounds being a failure of consideration for the note and that a wife might not sue her husband.

The Court, though divided, found for the lady. Judge CARDOZO, giving the opinion of the majority, holds that the consideration—a promise of marriage, followed by its fulfillment—is sufficient, and that whatever may have been the old law, under the recent statutes giving a wife independent rights in her property, her right of action was not extinguished by her coverture. Whether her action should have been at law or on the equity side of the Court, he holds immaterial in this case, since the same Judge would sit in both.

Judge BARNARD, dissenting, thinks that the consideration did not arise, and therefore the contract was not completed till after the marriage, when contracts between the plaintiff and defendant would have been null, and, besides, he thinks the marriage, notwithstanding the recent legislation, extinguished the right of action between husband and wife.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON LIFE POLICIES.

Sands vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company. The plaintiff's husband, a resident in Mobile, was insured by the defendant in 1850, and paid his premiums regularly to the Company's agent in Mobile, down to 1862, in which year he died. The civil war breaking out in 1861, and the last premium being paid in 1862, the defendants claimed that that alone, or at any rate the President's non-intercourse proclamation ended the contract with the deceased, he becoming an alien enemy, and brought to an end the agency of their agent in Mobile. The plaintiff obtained judgment and the defendants appealed.

The Court hold, (Judge BARNARD delivering the opinion,) that the breaking out of the civil war did not suspend the agency of the Mobile agent, or vitiate the policy. Judge BARNARD says it would be the highth of injustice if the deceased should be deprived of the benefit of many payments on the policy by no act or fault of his of the benefit of the policy. It should not be the policy of the law to increase the defenses of life insurance companies as against persons honestly insuring with them.

FORGED INDORSEMENTS.

Hall vs. *Ross, President.*—A draft on plaintiffs, drawn to the order of one T. D. Ford, miscarried in the mails. It was subsequently sent by one Newton, with a forgery of Ford's name indorsed on it, to the defendants for collection. The defendants presented it to the plaintiffs for payment without disclosing that they were only agents, and the draft was paid. Subsequently, the forgery being discovered, they demanded back their money, and not obtaining it, brought suit.

Judge CARDOZO, delivering the opinion of the Court, holds that the defendants, however innocent, come within the rule that having obtained money on an instrument to which they had no title, must refund it, and that as they had not revealed their agency, even though they had paid the money over to their principal, they were personally liable.

SUBAQUEOUS PROPERTY.

Bell et al. vs. *Waterbury et al.*—The plaintiffs were the proprietors of upland adjoining Houston-street. Under the laws of this State they are authorized to fill in and reclaim the land in front of their property to the exterior bulkhead line on the East River, a right of which they have not fully availed themselves. On part of this property not filled in, the flaring-fenders of the Houston-street Ferry slip are placed, and the Ferry Company for many years paid rent for it, one judgment for such rent having been once obtained. At the expiration of the last lease the plaintiffs notified defendants that they would require a larger rent. Since then defendants have paid none, and this suit was brought for the rent. The defense was that till plaintiffs reclaimed the land, they had no rights on the water.

Chief-Justice INGRAHAM, delivering the opinion of the Court, holds that so far as the water goes, the plaintiffs have no right, unless to wharfage. It is free to boats to pass through. But the defendants having driven their piles into the land beneath the water, and the relation of landlord and tenant having been repeatedly recognized by the parties and once by the Court, the defendants must pay rent. Judgment affirmed.

DISPUTED ASSESSMENTS.

In re Michael Tracey.—This is an application by petition to set aside an assessment for laying trap block pavement on Eighth-avenue, on the ground that, in making up the assessment, some improper charges had been included. The law before 1870 was such that, where an assessment was in any wise improper the whole had to be set aside as to any one petitioning against it. On the 20th of April, 1870, an act was passed providing that the assessment might be reduced by striking off the improper part, leaving the legal portion to stand. The assessment in this case was levied before the passage of this act, but the petition was not filed till some months later. Before this petition came to the Special Term, several petitions turning on the same assessment had been vacated by the General Term, on the ground that certain charges for cross-walks, &c., were not authorized. The Special Term followed those cases and vacated the assessment in this case, and the City appealed.

Judge CARDOZO, delivering the opinion of the Court, holds that the act of 1870 applied not only to future assessments, but retroactively to past assessments; but that each case must be judged by the laws existing at the time the petition was presented. In this respect he distinguishes between this and the cases previously decided, and holds that the petitioner is only entitled to a deduction of the unlawful portion of the assessment, but must pay the rest.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

JUNE 23.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES—A PRECIPITATE VERDICT.

Lippell vs. *B. Washaw.*—This action was brought to recover over $400, alleged by plaintiff to have been received from him by defendant under false representations. It was charged by plaintiff in his testimony that defendant came to his store, and, handing him a card with the name of H. Washaw on it, said he wanted to become one of his customers. Numerous purchases were made, running through some months, and finally a balance remained for which this suit is brought. When payment was about being enforced, defendant claimed that the purchases were made on the account of H. WASHAW, who was his wife, and not on his (defendant's) account. Plaintiff, who was apparently very impatient to tell his story without the intervention of questions from the lawyers, testified that defendant represented himself as H. Washaw, while defendant, who was as reticent as his opponent was voluble, claimed that he just handed the card, saying nothing about his identity. This testimony being closed, Judge SPENCER proceeded to charge the jury, but before having concluded, noticed that the jury had passed a whisper from one to the other and sat down. Judge SPENCER inquired what the trouble was among them, when the foreman announced that they had already agreed on a verdict. This was accepted as the end of the case, and a verdict was recorded in favor of plaintiff for $480 81.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Monell.

THE GREGORY ESTATE—MOTION TO ENJOIN THE RECEIVER.

Gregory vs. *Gregory.*—In this case, long before the Courts, a motion was made on an order that the receiver, Mr. Thomas J. Barr, should not be prohibited from collecting or interfering with the rents of the estate. The motion was made on the ground that the order appointing him receiver had been reversed by the General Term. Mr. James Henderson, on behalf of Mr. Barr, made it plain to the Court that not only had not the order been reversed appointing Mr. Barr receiver, but that it had not even been appealed from. Judge MONELL denied the motion.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE LITIGATION.

Thomas J. Barr vs. *Sarah Gregory.*—In this proceeding, which followed on the motion to restrain the receiver, Mr. Barr sought for and obtained an order restraining the defendant from collecting rents or interfering with the estate, in violation of the receiver's rights. A motion now made to vacate that order was made and denied by Judge MONELL.

David McAdam for motion; James Henderson for Mr. Barr, opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Larremore.

THE FROZEN SAILORS OF THE NEPTUNE—JOBSON AFTER HIS POUND OF FLESH.

Johnson vs. *Peabody.*—The plaintiff in this case is one of the colored sailors who, some time since, made charges of cruelty against Capt. Peabody, of the ship *Neptune.* Subsequently to the defendant's acquittal on these charges, it will be remembered, the parties instituted civil suits in the Marine Court, and among others Judge Curtis rendered a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $25 damages and $19 costs. Subsequent to such judgment defendant paid plaintiff in person $25, and received satisfaction and judgment. Disregarding this, plaintiff's attorney, Jobson, issued execution against the property of Capt. PEABODY, and in a few days after issuing it he recalled it, and issued an execution against the person, under which Capt. Peabody was arrested, and lodged one night in Ludlow-street Jail. A motion is now made to vacate the order of arrest, on the ground not only that the judgment had been paid, but because under the statute an execution could not issue against the person until an execution against the property had been returned *nula bona.* Jobson's explanation was, that after issuing the execution against the property, he had learned that defendant stated he had made over all his property to his father-in-law, Charles Marshall. Believing this to be true, he did not deem it necessary to await the circumlocution of a formal return from the Sheriff, but promptly issued his individual *fiat* withdrawing it, and as promptly issued the execution against the body. Judge LARREMORE held the practice to have been clearly irregular, vacated the order of arrest, and directed that the judgment be satisfied of record.

Edward L. Andrews for motion; Weymun Jobson opposed.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

SPIRITUALISM, PATENTS AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

George H. Davis vs. *John Winchester.*—This was action to recover judgment on a promissory note for $500, made by defendant to plaintiff in April, 1864. It appeared on the trial that both were professed spiritualists. Defendant, through the influence of the spirit of Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia, it was said, invented a species of smelting kettle, which he claimed would make the fortune not only of himself but of Davis also. Davis consulted with his guardian spirit, Wild Flower, an Indian maiden, who advised him to go in and win. In response to the solicitation of defendant, Davis therefore put in $500, to send Winchester to California to put his invention in the market, taking the note in issue. The invention was a failure, and now Davis wants his money back. Defendant sets up that the money was put in as capital to develop the patent smelter, and that the note was given merely as a memorandum between the parties. The cause being on the short calendar, and having occupied over the alotted hour, the trial was discontinued and the cause referred.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART III.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

A STENOGRAPHER AFTER HIS FEES.

F. O'Dowd vs. *Henry Daly, Jr.*—This is an action brought by the official stenographer of the Marine Court to recover $309, for services in taking testimony in the divorce suit of Elias vs. Elias, tried before Mr. Ackart, as referee. When the case was called for trial, defendant moved that it be sent before a referee, and Judge GROSS granted the motion, appointing James O'Connor Fabb as referee. The defense is that plaintiff did not supply the number of folios charged for.

David McAdam for plaintiff; defendant in person.

The Forty-third-Street Homicide.

Coroner KEENAN was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of the unknown man who was killed, Thursday evening, in front of No. 537 West Forty-third-street, by a blow from the fist of MICHAEL KENNEY, as published in the TIMES. The deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, gray eyes, sandy hair, mustache and goatee. He had on dark pantaloons, blue wooled shirt, gaiters and black cap. His most distinguishing mark, however, was a crucifix done in ink upon his right arm. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification, but the Coroner will hold the inquest today, as all the witnesses to the affray have been secured and held in close custody by the Police.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (June 23,) the market was dull, no auctions being held. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. adjourned for one week two assignee sales in bankruptcy, involving the title respectively to a mining property in Nevada, and to a tract of land in Munroe County, Pennsylvania. This constituted the business of the day. In suburban sales, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. conducted an auction at Chatham, N. J., particulars in regard to which will be given on Monday.

On Thursday, June 22, JAMES A. FLEURY sold the property at Jamaica, Long Island, heretofore referred to, embracing forty-four lots, located on the corner of Van Wyck-avenue and Fulton-street. The lots brought about $160 each. The sale was made to close the estate of JAMES FOSTER, Jr., deceased, and the purchasers at the auction were those interested in the disposition of the realty.

For today the only sale advertised is one by order of executors at Babylon, Long Island, at which the property belonging to the estate of JAMES T. BURTINE, deceased, will be offered at auction, comprising the handsome homestead—a residence surrounded with eight acres of cultivated land, a farm of about fifty-five acres located in the best part of the village, and fifty acres of woodland one mile east of Babylon. The sale takes place on the premises at 1 P. M. For today, at the Exchange, no sales are noticed. The transactions proposed for next week, particularly in country property, are of special importance, and our usual list published on Monday will be found of interest to real estate investors, well repaying perusal.

The following private sales of City property recently made are reported.

By HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, eight full lots, forming the block front on Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, with twelve lots in the rear, six each fronting respectively on the streets named; sold in one parcel for $90,000.

By WM. H. RAYMOND, No. 4½ Pine-street, property as follows: Fifteen lots on One Hundred and Twenty and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, between Seventh-avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas, sold for $2,750 each, cash; one lot on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets, and one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, both full lots, sold for $15,000; four lots on the north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, and two lots on the rear, sold for $26,000; one lot on Ninetieth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, and four lots on rear south side of Ninety-first-street, sold for $6,259 each.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND ON 5TH-AV.

can be obtained on application to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES in all parts of the City FOR SALE.

For description and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX—Four first-class houses on East 12th-st., near 2d-av.: houses all in good order, and have modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., a valuable property, 51x100, with rear entrance, and first-class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution, or club-house. Price asked, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and waterfall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.; or, J. H. CORT, No. 117 Beekman-st., New-York City.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Several very fine plots of acres, located on Central-avenue, or the Southern Boulevard, for sale. Also, plots of lots, near the Iron Bridge, and Harlem River, at North New-York and Port Morris. Gentlemen's residences, containing from 10 to 100 acres, near the East River, well situated for a large increased value, for sale. Investors may rely upon correct information from this office, upon property in the lower end of the county. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange—A delightful little cottage, with about three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the village, and ten minutes from depot. Will be sold with or without the furniture, on very easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, AN OLD-fashioned stone cottage, furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson; ten minutes' walk from depot; carriage-house, stable, fruit and vegetable garden attached; cook and chamber-maid will remain if required. Address ARTHUR DE WINT, on the premises.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit and ample space for lawn and garden. Also, for sale in the same neighborhood, a genteel house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO RENT—AN elegantly-furnished house, fourteen rooms; all modern improvements; good garden made, fine shade; within five minutes' walk of depot; will be rented very low. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., or to ALDEN & HUGGINS, No. 217 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT BUSIness, first floor over store in corner building, No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st., same side and opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Inquire in store, of J. W. McKINLY, merchant tailor and clothier.

AN ELIGIBLE STORE, FIRST FLOOR, No. 137 8th-st., near Broadway, to let; has large show-window; suitable for any business; rent moderate. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, 195 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 1,278 BROADway, near 33d-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

CANTON CRAPE, PONGEES, PINE-APple, Seersucker, Wash Silks, Satins, Bamboo Cloth, Nankeens, Persian Rugs, Fans, Shawls, Matting, Vases, Boxes, Curiosities, &c., purchased at late auctions and recently imported from India. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., June 24, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. July 25, 1871, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during six months, commencing Aug. 3, 1871. Information as to condition, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS, First Lieutenant Corps Engineers, A. C. S.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS—No. 223 W est 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

300 CHOICE LOTS ON THE HEIGHTS OF CORONA,

OVERLOOKING THE LOVELY

HACKENSACK VALLEY.

ELEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK

BY THE HACKENSACK RAILROAD, TWO MILES FROM HACKENSACK.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

Monday, June 26, 1871.

COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC.

FOR MAPS AND FREE RAILROAD TICKETS APPLY TO

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF AN ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND, AND

100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS, AT PASSAIC, N. J.,

Being the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12½ P. M., On the premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, IN THE FAVORITE VILLAGE OF PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY ATTRACTIVE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE, AND THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS ON EVERY SIDE.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Liberal collation before the sale.

For maps and free tickets, apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, and to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEO. I. MURPHY, ESQ., REFEREE—ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT LIMIT, UPON EASY TERMS.

On THURSDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

VILLA SITES, BUILDING PLOTS.

BOWNE ESTATE, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

143 ACRES, DIVIDED INTO 33 PLOTS

of one, two, three, four and five acres each, beautifully situated at the Broadway station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip; on high ground, with good natural drainage, just outside the village limits, and handsomely fronting on Broadway, Jamaica, Sanford and Queens avs., and the Bay Side Plank Road.

Good neighborhood, unequaled facilities, cheap commutation.

Sixty Per Cent. on Bond and Mortgage.

Train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale, at 10½ A. M.; James-slip and 34th-st. half an hour earlier. Returning at 5½ P. M. Maps at Willetts & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st., and Carll's Real Estate office, Flushing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman, about 30; good cook and good baker; will cook, wash and iron, or assist in the washing and ironing; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class young woman; superior cook; French and English meat or pastry cook, or both; excellent baker; wages moderate; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook: understands cooking in all its branches, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take charge of an infant from birth, or to do plain sewing; two years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country during Summer. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTESS; day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; helps with dress-making, trimming dresses, flouncing and fixes work for the machine. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, a situation where he can make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can drive and thoroughly understands the care of horses; is temperate, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent, respectable Protestant man, as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging, and can come well recommended by former employers. Call at or address B. R., No. 33 West 29th-st., Harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FRENCHman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant or private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and has first-class references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO THE 1ST OF July by a thoroughly-competent German gardener, as foreman, or on a gentleman's place; best references. Address FRED. BOGE, No. 66 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE or outdoor gardiner, or to take charge of any work about a gentleman's house; best of reference can be given. Address M. F. D., Box 117 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as assistant book-keeper, to tend in a store or bar, or work in any business capacity; is a good penman; can furnish reference. Address M. D. B., No. 204 Prospect-st., Jersey City, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

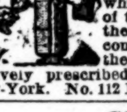
WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHman and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the connection of TIMOTHY NASH with the firm of BREDING BROS. & CO., as a partner therein, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. TIMOTHY NASH. BREDING BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—JUNE 20, 1871, AN envelope containing $6,000 United States Treasury notes, in denominations of $500. Whoever will return the money to J. O. BRIEN, No. 27 Wall-st., will receive a reward of $1,000 and no questions asked.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871, AT 12:30 P. M., on the Premises,

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF

200 Choice Building Lots, AT CORONA, N. J.,

SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE HACKENSACK RAILROAD, (ERIE.)

And but two miles from the Village of Hackensack.

These lots are beautifully located on high ground, from which magnificent views are obtained, overlooking the entire Hackensack Valley.

There will also be offered an attractive dwelling, containing twelve rooms, grounds comprising one acre,

ONLY SEVEN MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILROAD STATION.

Special train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 11¼ A. M.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

A band of music will be in attendance.

For maps and railroad tickets apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IF RAINY TODAY, SALE TO-MORROW.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York:

IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, COMPRISING 100 BUILDING LOTS, AT PATERSON, N. J.,

Being the estate of C. C. Hopper, deceased,

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

The situation of this property is most attractive, fronting on the new Haledon-av., (recently completed at a cost of $48,000,) on an elevation, commanding extensive views of the Passaic River and the surrounding country for twelve miles, and looking directly down on the City of Paterson; only seven minutes' walk from railroad station.

Special cars by the 11 A. M. train by the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon before the sale.

For free tickets and maps apply to GEORGE W. HOPPER, Esq., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. HASTINGS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RALZIE J. FULLER, of Castleton, Richmond County, New-York; RICHARD B. TREAT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and ALLYN COX, of the County of St. Louis and State of Missouri, formerly copartners in the firm name of Fuller, Treat & Cox, of New-York City, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Fuller and Treat; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, JR., and L. NUNEZ, copartners under firm name of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, JR., & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunez, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID M. H. SANDS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman Harris and Julius Prager, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Mela, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, 1868. JOHN HOPKINS, Assignee, No. 29 Ferry-st., New-York City.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JAMES F. HUNTINGTON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James F. Huntington, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. GEORGE E. THERRY, Assignee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871. PETER BRUNER, FATE BRUNER, FREDERICK BOHDE, J. R. FLANAGAN, Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 34th-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of December, 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor. JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive. S. T. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD CO., due July 1, 1871, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready July 1. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual cash dividend of 3 per cent. in Gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this company, on and after the first of July next.

Transfer books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on and after the 20th of June until July 3, 1871. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 3d July next. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 1 to that date. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND Oswego first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at our office on and after that date in gold, and free of Government tax. EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., Financial Agents, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., June 19, 1871.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THIS COMpany are notified that they can now present the coupons due 1st July for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks payable to their order will be ready on the 30th inst. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.

Transfer-books closed until morning of that day. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold coin, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-street, Boston. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 3, prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.

Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has this day been declared from the earnings of the current six months, (free from all tax,) payable July 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed until that date. H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. — A semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of all tax, was this day declared by the Directors, payable on and after July 1, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed. GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Dividend of Three and One half per Cent. on the capital stock, free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the first of July next. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WHITE, MORRIS & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS MATURING ON Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in Gold at our office, on and after July 1. WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 22, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on that date at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. C. T. POLLARD, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

The Directors have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.

Also,

An Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after July 1, 1871.

JUNE 14, 1871. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3. JOSEPH L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, prox., until which date the transfer-book will be closed. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 24, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date till 1st prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—New-York, June 21, 1871.—The usual Quarterly Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST.—SEATS FREE.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. HERBERT SMITHE. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, JUST RETURNED from Pacific coast and Salt Lake City, will preach in the Chapel of Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., D. V., SABBATH, June 25, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Religion and the Chinese on the Pacific Coast.* And at 7¾ P. M., subject—*Religion and Mormonism in Utah.*

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., in Association Hall. Address by H. THANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati. The public are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL will preach SUNDAY, June 25, at 10½ A. M.; at 7¾ P. M., Rev. G. B. BELL will be installed Pastor of this church. Drs. HASTINGS, HATFIELD and Rev. E. D. MURPHY will take part in the exercises.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKlyn, will preach in the Central Baptist Church, West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All who are not settled in any other church home are cordially invited to unite with us in these services.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varrick-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. AIKMAN. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Subjects of discourse—MORNING—*Deathbed Repentance.* AFTERNOON—*The Passing World, the Abiding Doer.* Young people's meeting 7¾ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. KENNEDY, D. D., of the North Ohio Conference. Also, preaching in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

"THE TRUE OBJECTS AND AIMS OF MASONRY" will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, near 5th, Williamsburg, SABBATH EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock; at 10½ A. M., *The Power of Prayer.* Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE J. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING.

PROMISES TO ZION.—S. S. SNOW, MESsenger of God, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Church of Philadelphia as Symbolizing the Church of Mount Zion*—Rev. iii., 7-13. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Dr. HODGE, of Wisconsin. All are invited. Evening conference meeting, 8 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, PASTOR elect, will preach in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on SABBATH, June 25th, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

SEVENTEENTH - STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, is opened every SABBATH DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. All invited.

REV. R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Love Feast at 3½ P. M.; General Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. R. CAMERON, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will address children's meeting at 2 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats provided for strangers.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-st., near Spring-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. EVENING subject—*Shall we Know Each other There.*

REV. A. P. GRAVES, THE EVANGELIST, will preach at Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE.—Elder B. MATTHIAS will preach in Room No. 24, on SUNDAY, 25th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7¾ in the EVENING. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song on SABBATH EVENING, June 25, from 7½ to 8. Address by Rev. CHARLES BACHMAN. Seats all free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st., Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.—Services June 25. Sermon and Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on next SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. E. F. HOLMES will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. D. WILSON, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON service (without sermon) at 4 o'clock until August. Service and sermon at 11 A. M.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., June 24	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28
Anglia.....Sat., July 1	Assyria.....Wed., July 5
Australia.....Sat., July 8	Dacian.....Wed., July 12
Britannia.....Sat., July 15	Iowa.....Wed., July 19
	Ismalia.....Wed., July 26
	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Arcadia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Samaria, Tuesday, July 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$200, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class sailing power iron screw steam ships from PIER NO. 44 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN.....Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 23 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)
.....Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 1, 2 P. M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 6, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29.
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 12.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) HAVRE OR BREST OR PARIS.

First Cabin.....$140	Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON. Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Malta.....June 13 | Aleppo.....July 8
Tripoli.....June 27 | Tripoli.....Aug. 1
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES & ALEXANDER, No. 90 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 30, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Punta Arenas, San Juan, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 28.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 22d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....July 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.Aug. 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 6
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau).July 13
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DUNHAM, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

U. S. Mail New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply at
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,
Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF JULY COUPONS
1-4 PER CENT. PREMIUM
PAID FOR DOUBLE EAGLES ($20 gold pieces) in exchange for coin of smaller denominations, by
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
AUGUST T. POST,
NO. 5 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holdenat the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CERTIFICATES OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, secretary.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. B. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
	HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:
At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.
At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.
The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.
The terms of subscription will be as follows:
TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.
Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.
The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	C. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY EGGERS,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,
	EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 80,000 shares, representing a capital of £800,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.
AT PRESENT PRICES, THESE BONDS AFFORD a good security and larger interest than any Bonds on finished roads now offered in our market.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD FUNDING NOTICE.—The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company are now ready to fund the coupons from their first Mortgage Bonds, that mature November 1870, May 1871, November 1871, and May 1872, in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the bondholders. The certificates are now ready to be exchanged, and are deposited with the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, where holders are respectfully asked to call, and surrender their coupons and receive certificates. The coupons will be deposited in said bank and held by them in trust for the holders of said certificates.
SAM. TATE, President,
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

NOTICE TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—Draft No. 121, for £1,000, at sixty days, drawn by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New-Haven, on Baring Bros. & Co., of London, has been lost or stolen. Persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. REGISTERED, and other safe and reliable bonds for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $307 52.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
From on and after July 1, 1871, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., as formerly. Also, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M., instead of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, as heretofore.
By order BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$8,818,867 65

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.
GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES. } Secretaries.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 68 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Mrs. Hoffman hopes that the favor and support of her friends will be given to her successors.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LATELY ARRIVED AND FOR SALE—One of the handsomest ponies in America; is of the best of stock; sire Arabian of great fame; dam, a Kentucky mare known as the BELLE OF TEXAS; he is fourteen hands; dark bay; handsome as any picture; warranted sound and kind; single or double; any lady can drive him. Inquire for A. K. INGRAHAM, No. 313 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE EXTRA FINE BAY mare, 16 hands; can beat 2:40 to pole; no vices; two pairs extra fine black horses; one fine pair bay coach horses, 16 hands; the finest and most stylish pair bay mares in the State. Call at No. 215 West 43d-st., near 7th-av.

TWO BAY HORSES TO BE SOLD cheap; 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and kind, the owner having no further use for them; fit grocery, butcher or express business. Inquire at No. 385 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, A PERFECT PICture; 14½ hands; suitable for lady to ride or drive, and kind and gentle for children. Empire Stables, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME STRONG TOP buggy, pole and shafts, for $225; also, a good business top buggy, $150. Must sell today, as owner leaves City this week. Apply at No. 132 West 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on 5th-av., bath-room adjoining on second floor, can get same with or without breakfast served in their room, by addressing MURRAY HILL, Box 201 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a large, handsome and airy rooms with first-class board, in a small family in 14th-st. Terms, $10 and $12 per week; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE LARGE and airy rooms to let, with board: fine, healthy location for gentlemen staying in town; terms moderate.

NO. 147 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A private family will let with board a large second-story back room and extension; price $20; also, room on third floor at a moderate price.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; a large room also, with board for two persons at $14. No. 241 West 14th-st.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINgle gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 126 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, without board; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at

THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLES.

Seventh Day of Dr. Lanahan's Case—The Trial Almost Over—Judge Reynolds Sums Up, and Gen. Runyon Closes the Argument.

The Methodist Court, yesterday, listened, in the morning session, to Judge REYNOLDS' review of the testimony. He said: It is pressed upon the Committee that the single act with which Dr. LANAHAN is charged is to be considered not as a single act, but as a part of whole course of conduct—a course of conduct determined by the evidence we have been forbidden to introduce in this trial. You propose, after you have decided this case, to go into an investigation to show the reasons for this course of conduct, which it is claimed has culminated in the act which brings Dr. LANAHAN before this tribunal. If you now judge him on that course of conduct as the counsel asks you to do, you will acquit Dr. LANAHAN or decapitate him before you have considered his case. It is on the single act alone that you must judge him. It is charged that Dr. LANAHAN has had recourse to legal proceedings to gain unrestricted access to the books of the Concern. For over two months it is conceded he had unrestricted access to the books. Then he wanted some bank-books and check-books to examine, and he was denied them. He was obliged to go to the Courts for them. The first question is, had he the right? The discipline says: "The Agents shall have authority to regulate the publications and all other parts of the business of the Concern except what belongs to the editorial departments. Again, it shall be their duty to send an exhibit of the state of the Book Concern at New-York to each session of the annual Conferences." Now could a man make reports on the state of the Concern without access to the books upon which the records were made? It is evident that it was intended to give the junior Agent free access to the books. The Committee, when, three days ago, they passed this resolution, "Whereas, Dr. LANAHAN is suspended, we will grant him unrestricted access to the books," conceded the point that if he had not been suspended he would have needed no permission to examine the books. Nothing has ever been passed by Conference or Committee which could prevent Dr. LANAHAN from going to those books to get evidence from them for a case in which it is sought to take $20,000 from his pocket. They make it a great point that he had unrestricted access to the books for ten weeks. He did, but when finally the check-books and cash-books were wanted they were refused. The first reason urged by Dr. CARLTON was, "I won't let you have the books because you've had them long enough." The second was, "You base your right on an unfounded claim, and you shan't have the books." In the affidavit it was said you shouldn't have them because it disturbed the business. It didn't disturb the business to examine all the books in present use in the house, but when some old check-books from a vault in Mulberry-street were wanted, "Oh dear you can't have them; you'll disturb the business." An arrangement was come to. The Committee adjourned. An assurance was given by Mr. FANCHER that the Goodenough case would be withdrawn. Under the advice of the Bishops who were present, and at the request of the Committee, we urged Dr. LANAHAN to withdraw his answer. We told the opposition we did not want the Goodenough suit to remain as an irritant to open these very sores anew, and Mr. FANCHER said, "I didn't bring the suit, but I can induce the attorneys to put an end to it. If I had had a stipulation in writing withdrawing that suit, I shouldn't have considered that case more dead than I did on Mr. FANCHER's assurance. I advised Dr. LANAHAN not to ask for these books from the Committee at that time. It was done in good faith. We did not wish to keep up this trouble. You went away and left Dr. LANAHAN reinstated in all his rights under the Discipline and charter. The charter governs this Concern, or there is no title to this house. "THOMAS CARLTON and JOHN LANAHAN, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, and their successor or successors in office, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of the Methodist Book Concern in the City of New-York," the charter read, and the sense is plain. (Judge REYNOLDS then read from the report in the TIMES of June 20, 1871, the evidence concerning the interview in which Dr. LANAHAN offered to withdraw his legal proceedings if he was allowed to have the books.) It is supposable, he said, that Dr. CARLTON was all this time saying, "You can have the books?" The idea is absurd. An attempt has been made to show that this mandamus was not asked for the Goodenough suit. I have been Dr. LANAHAN's counsel in everything connected with this Book Concern, and I know nothing of this mandamus. It was applied for by the attorneys in another suit—the Goodenough suit. Mr. VANDERPOEL was Dr. LANAHAN's counsel in the Goodenough suit and nothing else. The books were wanted for the Goodenough suit, and Mr. VANDERPOEL applied for them. He drew the affidavit, and he told Dr. LANAHAN to stand on his broad right as a corporator, and not to mention the Goodenough case, and Dr. LANAHAN followed his advice. Judge REYNOLDS then showed wittily that it was impossible for a man who hostily utters a libel, to have all the books and papers ready to prove his statement on the spot. If he can prove it true by any means, that is sufficient to justify him. It is charged that Dr. LANAHAN did not ask Dr. CARLTON for explanation during his examination. Why, as that time Dr. CARLTON was a hostile party to him in the case for which he was about to be tried. They complain, in effect, that when Dr. LANAHAN was on trial, consulting with his counsel and accountants, he did not run every day to the opposition party and say, "Here is our plan of defense, here is our proof. Can you explain that?" Who but an idiot would show his hand in that way? Dr. CARLTON acknowledges that we told him that if he didn't let us have the books, we would get them through the Courts. The only Court that could give them to us was the Supreme Court, as Mr. FANCHER well knows. He says Dr. LANAHAN need not have applied for the mandamus to get the books into Court. Now, A. J. VANDERPOEL testifies that he subpœnaed Mr. GRANT to bring those books into the Superior Court. Mr. GRANT came, but instead of the books he brought Counselor FANCHER, and Mr. VANDERPOEL testifies that he was obliged to acknowledge that he couldn't get the books through the Superior Court, and to appeal to the Supreme Court for a mandamus. Now, then, suppose those books could have been brought under a subpœna. What would have been the difference in the case? Dr. LANAHAN would have been just as guilty if he had brought out the books and obstructed the business thereby through subpœna as if he had got them through the mandamus of another Court. Mr. VANDERPOEL told Dr. LANAHAN that the only way he could get the books was to issue a mandamus to compel Dr. CARLTON to bring them, and he believed him. It is for this that you will expel him if you should decide to do so. The counsel cited the resolution passed in 1833 by the Book Committee, subordinating the junior to the senior Agent, and declared that the Book Committee had no right to pass such a resolution. The counsel says certain affidavits have been put in, animadverting on the Missionary Society and charging the Treasurer with embezzlement. He claims that this is slander. Now, a committee from the Missionary Society reported only the other night such a state of affairs that Dr. CARLTON begged them not to print a report so damaging to his character. A ledger which contains most important facts in reference to the bank account of the Missionary Society has been lost, and cannot by any efforts be found. Dr. LANAHAN is not to be blamed for making the charges he makes. He believes them, and it is his duty not to rest till they are cleared up. His motives cannot but be the purest. He has nothing to gain; all to lose. The people of the Church generally believe this Book Concern to be sacred, and the *Christian Advocate* to be the oracle of truth. This had been taken advantage of. The man who brings charges against this Book Concern is cried out upon at once as the enemy of the Church. It was no bed of roses that Dr. LANAHAN lay down upon here among strangers, with this combination entrenched for twenty years in this Book Concern. I never met a man of purer motives than JOHN LANAHAN, nor a man who would go to the stake quicker for his duty. He has been to a moral stake, compared with which the fires of Smithfield were but genial warmth. Whenever you shall show up this question of frauds, and it shall be proved right if right, set right if wrong, no man will rejoice more than JOHN LANAHAN. If there is a proof of the sincerity of Dr. LANAHAN, the fact that he exposed himself to this storm of obloquy is the best one possible. Dr. CARLTON said to Dr. LANAHAN, as he testifies, that he intended to retire from the Concern at the end of this present term, and that Dr. LANAHAN would doubtless be his successor. Hence it was important for him to learn the business. But all these golden lures Dr. LANAHAN threw behind him, for what he thought right. I commit to your keeping the official position of Dr. LANAHAN, and I do not see anything to justify his removal. I do not say that he should be re-elected as coadjutor of Dr. CARLTON, but there is nothing to prevent them from going on together in a seemly way till the next Conference. The question is, will the Committee undertake to say that the Agent of this Concern, the co-trustee, has not a right, for the purposes of a private suit, to get that access to the books of the Concern which belongs to him?

The Court then took an hour's recess, and on reassembling were addressed by Gen. RUNYON.

GEN. RUNYON'S SPEECH.

He said: Dr. LANAHAN is arraigned before you for a breach of discipline and disregard of his duties as Agent. It is admitted that he has committed an act tending to bring scandal on the Church and the Concern, and it is impossible with due regard to truth, to segregate this act from others. It is one of a series of acts on the part of the Assistant Agent of which complaint has been made by the Church. When JOHN LANAHAN came here, the Agent gave him the choice of the duties he would perform. He entered on the duties of his high office to care for the trust committed to him. One morning the country was electrified by the announcement in the secular Press that this Book Concern was no longer a source of pride to the Methodist Church, and the religious community, but a nest of frauds. By and by it was found that Dr. LANAHAN brought the charges, and was spending his time and his salary from the Concern of $4,500 a year in propping them up. At length he brings them before the Committee, and the Committee find that the Concern is in sound and healthy condition, making great profits which yearly grow greater; also that the method upon which the Concern is conducted commends their approbation. Then there ought to have been an end of it. Having had full and free access to books for ten weeks, having gotten up his budget and presented it, Dr. LANAHAN might have freed himself of his duties as a special detective in this building. He had presented his complaint to the proper authorities and they had passed upon it. But did he stop? No! He got out a fly-sheet, with precisely the same charges which were rejected by the Committee, and spread it over the country. In January, 1871, there was another meeting of the Committee, enabling the Assistant Agent to get into the papers the same allegations and charges. It was determined that there should be an end of this injurious clamor. It is said that in that trial there was an allegation made that a certain slander suit would be withdrawn. But it is testified that no promise was given. The arraignment was made and quiet descended again upon the Concern. What comes next? An application for a mandamus against the Agent of the Concern, made by the man who had given his pledge, at the January session of the Committee, that the litigation should cease. Gen. RUNYON ran rapidly over the facts of the case, and denied the statement that Dr. CARLTON had asked that the recent report of the Subcommittee of the Missionary Society should not be published, and stating that the lost ledger belonged to the Shoe and Leather Bank, not to the Book Concern. I believe, he said in closing, that men sometimes do a thing, undertaken for good motives, which will be worse in the end than if it were done from bad motives. A poet says, "The worst madman is a saint run mad." JOHN LANAHAN's intentions may have been good, but it would have been better for all concerned if he had, after his charges were passed upon, thrown the responsibility of any frauds on the proper parties, and continued to do his work as Assistant Agent of the Book Concern.

The Court adjourned at the close of Gen. RUNYON's remarks.

The Mandamus Proceedings—Judge Barnard's Decision—The Motion Denied With Costs.

Judge BARNARD yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Dr. LANAHAN against Dr. CARLTON, argued before him about a week since, denying the mandamus asked for by Dr. LANAHAN. In his opinion, which covers over fifty-two pages of foolscap, Judge BARNARD recites the testimony submitted on both sides, which has been already published in the TIMES, and concludes that the relator, in his opinion, has failed to show such a refusal on the part of the respondent, Dr. CARLTON, to permit him (LANAHAN) to examine the books and papers mentioned, as to entitle him to the writ. He is of opinion that Dr. LANAHAN's difficulty has been that he claimed the right to have private control of them, to remove them from their accustomed places, and that his claim was properly resisted by Dr. CARLTON. If Dr. LANAHAN has a right to the examination sought, it must be made in the building and places where the books and papers are ordinarily kept, and not elsewhere, and such examination should be had under checks and safeguards such as were provided by the Book Committee in their resolution of October, 1870. But with such an examination, Dr. LANAHAN is not satisfied. Such an examination he declines to make. Besides, he (Judge BARNARD) has been unable to discover any reason or necessity for their examination. Dr. LANAHAN made his first application, not on the ground of the Goodenough suit, but on the ground that he wished to determine if any of the property of the Concern had not been turned over from former Agents to the present. The first affidavit did not assert that any property had not been turned over, but in a subsequent affidavit he seeks to sustain the charges by asserting that interest had been retained, but this is so satisfactorily explained on the part of Dr. CARLTON, that it is a matter of regret that Dr. LANAHAN had not sought an explanation from the proper officers of the Concern, before making such hasty, reckless and damaging charges. Not only are these charges unsupported by evidence, but are signally and overwhelmingly refuted and overthrown. He (Judge BARNARD) is unable to resist the conclusion that Dr. LANAHAN is hostile to Dr. CARLTON and the best interests of the Book Concern. He circulated and indorsed as true a false and scandalous editorial article in the NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to the Book Concern and its management, and refused to join with the respondent in denying the same. As to the demand of Dr. LANAHAN for evidence to support his charges against GOODENOUGH, Judge BARNARD expresses his surprise that he (Dr. LANAHAN) did not make the examination first, and then, if justified in doing so, the charge. Without evidence he charges GOODENOUGH with larceny and robbery, and when challenged to prove the truth of the charges, he says he cannot do it unless he examines books and papers which he never saw. And he says this, too, after he and his accountants have, for ten consecutive weeks, examined, or had an opportunity to examine, all the books and papers of the Concern. Now, he seeks to go through the books and papers again in the hope of finding evidence to sustain his charges, which is now previously overlooked; this is a sort of fishing for evidence which the law has never permitted, but has always condemned. The Judge further holds that it is plain from the statute of incorporation that the Legislature did not intend to place the Agent and Assistant Agent above the Conference who appointed them. "If such was the design," he continues, "it was neither proper or lawful, and Courts will not enforce it unless the statute has been accepted by the General Conference in such a way as to indicate most unmistakably the abdication of its power and authority to the parties to this unfortunate, as and I think, wholly unnecessary, litigation. The General Conference has not accepted it, and has not been in session since the date of the statute. So far as can be gathered from the papers, there is no foundation for the claim that Dr. LANAHAN, as Assistant Agent, is equal in authority with the Agent, and therefore entitled to make the examination. By common usage, practice and understanding, the assistant is subordinate to, and under the control and direction of the Agent. So says the respondent. So said the Book Committee by resolution, whose authority is supreme when the General Conference is not in session, and so says the Book of Discipline, and no one says to the contrary, except the relator, who denies that he is subordinate to the Agent only in so far as the words "Assistant Agent" may imply. Since the dismissal of Dr. LANAHAN as Assistant Agent, he has ceased to have any official relation to the Book Concern, and a mandamus, therefore, if issued would be nugatory in its effect. The opinion concludes as follows: I have examined, with no little care and labor, every fact bearing upon the question whether he (Dr. LANAHAN) should be permitted, as matter of right, again to make an examination, such as he seeks upon this application. If I had the least doubt upon the question I should direct the writ to issue. But I have none. It is true that this controversy should end. It tends to bring into scandal and disgrace not only the Book Concern, but the Church. Until the relator's charges were made, the Concern, as the papers show, met with almost unexampled prosperity. Its profits for about twelve years were nearly a million of dollars. What the effect of these charges, continued and repeated, although examined and refuted, has been, is not stated, but can be readily understood by business men. It will be surprising, indeed, if much longer continued, if their effect should not be disastrous to the Concern. It is divided against itself, and we have it from high authority that unless this division cease the Book Concern cannot stand. The motion must be denied with costs.

The Bloomfield Railroad War—End of the Difficulty.

The difficulties between the contractors on the Midland Railroad and the citizens of Bloomfield, caused by the attempt of the Company to erect a bridge narrower than the main street which it crossed, ended peaceably yesterday. On Thursday evening the people stationed forty of their number on guard, and it was agreed that if the difficulty was not arranged by yesterday morning the bells should be again rung. On the ringing of the church-bells at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, several hundred persons collected at the new bridge. The Town-ship Committee met in company with some of the officers of the road, and the latter pledged themselves that if the work was allowed to proceed, only a temporary bridge would be placed in position, and that nothing further would be done without giving ten days' notice to the people. This was brought before the meeting at the bridge, Sheriff TEED, presiding, and absolutely rejected. A second conference was held, and Mr. SPAULDING, the agent of the Company, gave a written pledge that if the bridge at present contemplated was permitted it would be removed within two years and a handsome stone structure should be erected in its place, giving the street its full width. This was read to the crowd and unanimously accepted. The people then dispersed. It is not known whether the Company will consider itself bound by the action of its agent or whether they will carry the affair into the Courts.

Supposed Suicide in a Hotel.

Last evening an inmate of the Frankfort House, who had been in the house since the 14th of June, was found dead in his room under circumstances which induced the belief that he committed suicide. He registered himself as E. K. WELLS, of New-Jersey, and was apparently about thirty years of age. He paid his bills regularly, and did not appear to be suffering from any disease. Thursday night he retired as usual, and yesterday, about 5 o'clock, was found dead in his bed. Upon the table was a bottle nearly half full of laudanum and two others containing arnica and camphor. His clothes being searched, $130 in money were found, but no papers or documents that tended to throw any light upon the cause of death. The face was entirely black, and pressed down upon the pillow as though he had died in great agony. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. J. B. LOVE, a colored deacon of the Diocese of Florida, will preach at Trinity Church, to-morrow morning, in behalf of missionary work among the colored people in Jacksonville. Mr. LOVE brings with him the most satisfactory testimonials from the Bishop of Florida, and the rector of St. John's Church, Jacksonville, in whose parish he is employed. He is described as a man of much intelligence, of good address, and effective as a public speaker.

The Canadian horse is celebrated for his powers of endurance, as well as for fleetness, and often wins a race by his "staying" qualities. An opportunity of witnessing an exhibition of the qualities of the animal will be offered at Monmouth Park, N. J., on the Fourth, the opening day of the second annual meeting. Five Canadian horses have been entered for the grand steeple-chase on that day, and an animated contest between these steeds and several noted racers from the West is anticipated. The course will be prepared with great care, as the race is one of the important events of the meeting.

FREDERICKS, the photographer, has just completed magnificent Imperial photographs of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Czarowitch ALEXANDER and his lovely wife, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, and the young Grand Duke VLADIMIR. These pictures, which are pronounced admirable, both as works of art and truthful likenesses, by the Russian officers now in port, have been retouched in crayon by Don TOMAS DE CODEZO, and are intended to grace the Academy of Music on the night of the ball to be given to our Imperial visitors.

The funeral of ADELE CANDA, widow of the late CHARLES CANDA, and mother of CHARLOTTE CANDA, took place yesterday morning, from St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth-street. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: W. B. Ogden, J. H. Abell, S. E. Sprowls, S. H. B. Judah, L. L. Hoe, L. Delmonico, and Messrs. Glanbeski and Gesedin. The requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father POEL. A large number of friends were present, and many followed the hearse in carriages to the grave at Green Wood, where the body was deposited in the marble mausoleum, by the side of her daugther.

The foundations for the fountain in Washington-square are being dug out. The plans are not yet completed, but the basin will be 80 feet in diameter and composed of several kinds of stone. The main feature of the fountain will be a splendid bronze figure. The ladies' and children's cottage is also satisfactorily progressing. The music-stand, which was completed some time ago, is found to be on too low a level. Arrangements are being made to raise it about ten inches.

The suit instituted by HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, against JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD, FREDERICK A. LANE, and others, which has been in progress before Commissioner G. W. LEITE, Master in Equity, for the past three months, was to have been up for final hearing yesterday, but in consequence of the inability of the counsel for the Erie Railroad Company to proceed with the case owing to a want of witnesses, the matter was again postponed.

The semi-annual reception of the pupils of Trinity Church schools was held yesterday afternoon. A very interesting and varied programme was presented. Prizes were presented for school work, good conduct and punctuality. Among those who addressed the children were Drs. DIX and OGILBY, and Rev. Messrs. MAYNARD and WEATHERALL. In the evening the children were provided with refreshments in the upper school-room.

MORTIMER O'CONNELL, formerly an extensive glass merchant, was last evening arrested on a Third-avenue car, of which he was the driver, on a bench-warrant issued from the General Sessions, charging him with forgery. It is alleged that after his failure in business, he passed several worthless checks signed by his mother, AGNES O'CONNELL. He was arrested for defrauding H. A. MAHRENHOLZ, No. 503 Broadway, with such a check for $35, drawn on the Pacific National Bank.

At a late hour Thursday evening an affray occurred in the hall-way of No. 73 Carmine-street, between PETER O'HEARN and HENRY SCHOTT, both of whom live in the house, during which the latter was so badly beaten that he is unable to leave his bed. O'HEARN was arrested by Officer HOSFORD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and being arraigned, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Sportsmen and marketmen should not forget that by the new law, passed at the last session of our Legislature, for the preservation of game, woodcock cannot be killed or had in possession until the 15th of July, (instead of the 4th, as heretofore,) under a penalty of $50 for each bird. The different sportsmen's clubs throughout this State are making preparations to enforce the penalty for the violation of the law to the utmost of their ability.

The Club Unioniste Canadian held a social meeting last evening in Masonic Hall, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Messrs. H. CHALVIN, CHAS. ZION and Col. BOUCHER, and Miss EMMA CLINE, daughter of the celebrated Canadian composer and musician, favored the audience with a number of songs. The St. Felix Ballet Troupe exhibited their agility and gracefulness in the dance, which wound up the affair.

The original Industrial School at the Five Points is being torn down, together with the other buildings on the same block. It has been for some time a resort for a drunken class of tenants, and the neighborhood will be vastly improved by its absence. There were two rum-shops in the block, one of which was of the lowest class possible, while in the rear were two houses with the vilest sort of inmates. A fine building is to be erected on the block.

At a meeting of owners of property on Third-avenue, between Fourteenth and Forty-fourth streets last evening, at No. 160 Third-avenue, a committee of seven was appointed to employ counsel and assess the owners to an amount not exceeding three and a half per cent. as their bills. The object is to test the right of the City to assess them for pavement laid two years ago.

A number of oyster and clam-chowder stalls, that have for a long time flourished undisturbed on the corner of the streets running into West, from Canal upward, are being removed as incumbrances. It is a pity the Street Commissioners did not commence this good work in the more crowded thoroughfares, such as Vesey, Barclay, Fulton and other streets lower down-town.

Members of temperance associations are much perplexed as to what to do during the present hot weather. Weiss-beer, lager-beer, and other kinds of beer are forbidden, but very many street-corners are occupied by soda-water fountains, whose proprietors also retail root "beer," birch "beer," ginger "beer," and beer of all kinds. What sort of beer is not intoxicating? is the perplexing question.

A banner presentation was made to Marshall Hose Company of Savannah, Ga., at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt-street, last evening. The gift was presented by Col. F. A. MASON on behalf of Mr. W. H. GRIFFITH. Capt. DAVIDSON, foreman of the company, Mr. MCCLELLAND, and others, made brief addresses. The visiting firemen will leave for their homes today.

The following are the results of the recent examination at the Normal College: The Graduating Class numbers 129 members. Only three failed to obtain the per cent. necessary to pass, which is seventy-five. The nine honors fell to Jennie Merrill, Clara Griffin, Annie A. Wentworth, Eliza P. Freeman, Lillie C. Cornell, Alice M. Brown, Florence Allen, Emily Cole and Jennie E. Day.

Three members of the Board for the Examination of Druggists' Clerks were sworn in yesterday, and appointed Mr. LOUIS BRANDA, with HEGEMAN & CO., as their Secretary. Dr. O'LEARY, the fourth member of the Board, is sick, and consequently the organization of the new Board will probably be delayed for a few days.

An affray occurred last evening at No. 114 Elizabeth-street, in which FRANZ BYER, of No. 595 First-avenue, stabbed PATRICK HOPKINS, of No. 206 Elm-street, twice in the left arm, with a file, inflicting severe wounds. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

Many people say that they are sickened by the smell of the allantus trees which are so numerous in this City, and it is also asserted that they kill other vegetation. Flowers are born but to droop and die when planted near them, and trees wither in their neighborhood while the allantus flourishes amid the ruin it scatters.

MARGARET SULLIVAN, who resides in Nineteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was severely injured last evening by being struck on the temple by a piece of wood, thrown at her by ANNA FARRELL, who is only fourteen years of age. The assailant was locked up in the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house.

About noon yesterday ELDRED GILMORE, a native of England, residing at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, became engaged in an affray in front of No. 71 Mulberry-street with MICHAEL DONOHUE, of No. 118 Centre-street, and was stabbed in the head, receiving a very severe wound. DONOHUE was committed.

In the report of the Commencement of the Charlier Institute, in yesterday's paper, the statement that the studies are conducted in French is incorrect. Every pupil studies and speaks French, but most of the studies are conducted in English.

HENRY FLEIG, of No. 745 Eighth-avenue, and JOHN NEWMAN, of No. 741 Eighth-avenue, had a fight yesterday afternoon at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. While they were busily engaged in striking out at each other, the awning above them fell upon them, and they were both severely injured.

A profitable walk for the members of the Board of Health would be down Tenth avenue, especially in the neighborhood of the gas-works. The stench arising from the garbage and stagnant water which there fills the street might suggest the propriety of having them removed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, ALOIS FUNK pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the third degree in stabbing FERDINAND SCHWARTZ in the hip with a knife, from the effects of which he died. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and five months.

In the case of JAMES E. BROWN *vs.* REUBEN E. STOUGHTON, involving the validity of Confederate scrip as a tender after the surrender of JOHNSON's army, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant.

Mr. PETER KEHE, the newly-elected President of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street, will enter upon the duties of his office next Monday, at 8 P. M., when he will deliver a lecture, in German, on "Politics and Religion."

EDWARD NEVINS, convicted some days ago of forging tickets on the Erie Railway Company, during the excitement in regard to the Mace and Coburn fiasco, was yesterday sentenced to five years in the State Prison by Recorder HACKETT.

MARK GUIES, of No. 355 Fourth-avenue, was committed in $500 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of refilling old packages used in the sale of cigarettes, with the intention of defrauding the Government out of the internal revenue tax.

WILLIAM OWENS, a sailor on the Cunard steamer *Calabria*, yesterday jumped from the foretop-gallant yard of the vessel into the water, a distance of eighty feet, and was taken up dead. It was an act of bravado. He had been drinking.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, and Inspector-General Sackett, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas; Gov. John W. Stewart, of Vermont, and Ex-Gov. L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Last evening Capt. WARD, of the Tenth Precinct, seized the disorderly house No. 58 Cherry-street. Mme. DEBORA, the keeper of the den, was arrested and locked up.

The Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any important business. Their next meeting will be the last prior to the Summer vacation.

A considerable number of persons in this City make a living as wool-pullers. The business is not so remunerative as wire-pulling, but those engaged in it consider it more respectable.

The new Ocean steamer *Atlantic*, which was detained at Quarantine on account of having one case of small-pox on board, landed her steerage passengers yesterday morning.

The first cricket match of the season takes place today at Hoboken, the contestants being the elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs.

The manufacturers of diaries have commenced to prepare their books for next year, and they will be in the market by September.

Thirty-three patrolmen were arraigned before Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday, but the cases were not of general interest.

There is a sign on Nassau-street which in the most enticing manner invites passers by to enter and partake of "Rise Puden."

The photographers in Broad way are exhibiting an immense number of photographs of Dr. LANAHAN.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Hon. Sylvester Le Strange, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Postmaster A. W. RANDALL, of Elmira, and Hon. P. GOW, member of Parliament, Canada, are at the Astor House.

Gen. N. F. FORREST, of Tennessee, and ex-Major F. W. LINCOLN, of Boston, are at the Grand Central.

Gen. PITCHER, of West Point, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. EDWARD TERRELL, of Washington, is at the Everett House.

Bishop WILMER, of New-Orleans, is at the Coleman House.

The Irish societies are preparing for a monster picnic on the 12th of July,

Music at Central Park today, at 3½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

In the City Court, yesterday, a decree of absolute divorce was entered, by order of Judge THOMPSON, in favor of Mrs. H. DAVIDGE, against her husband, WILLIAM DAVIDGE, on the ground of adultery. Mr. DAVIDGE is a son of the well-known New-York actor of that name; the lady is also well connected. They had one child, a daughter, and it is to remain in the custody of the mother.

Supervisor WILLIS and Alderman RABER had a heated discussion on politics in a saloon near the Court-house, yesterday, in the course of which WILLIS declared that he would not believe RABER under oath, and that gentleman, in reply, called Mr. WILLIS a liar and a fraud. WILLIS thereupon blackened his opponent's eye, following the stroke with another on the chest. RABER returned the blows with interest, and was preparing for a squad-to fight when spectators interfered and separated the combatants.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN pleaded guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced by Judge MCCUE to one year's hard labor in Sing Sing; and JOHN H. O'DONNELL, who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to kill Mrs. CLOSE, in the Fifth Ward, last Fall, was "sent up" for five years. THEODORE HELMERICK was sentenced to one year's hard labor for forgery.

The Commissioners of Assessment for the opening of the Coney Island Boulevard met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing protests against the assessments made and accounts rendered to the property-holders along the line of the route. Several presented themselves, and stated their objections through counsel, all of which the Commissioners promised to consider. The entire cost of the work is to be over $200,000.

The annual report of the landscape architects of Prospect Park was submitted yesterday to the Superintendents. Among other matters submitted and discussed are the problems of how best to construct promenades, retreats and points of observation. The progress thus far made toward the completion of the work is also stated at length.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a man familiarly known as Capt. FOUNTAIN, residing on Myrtle near Bedford-avenue, while engaged in unloading some iron at the corner of Washington and Colyer streets, was struck on the back by a crane-handle, and almost instantly killed.

On Thursday evening an infant daughter of Mrs. MARY ANN CONNOLLY, No. 54 Clay-street, Greenpoint, fell off a chair, dislocated its neck, and died instantly.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island City unfortunately spreads over a large area, and embraces a number of small villages, each of conflicting interests. Some months since a location was decided upon for a City Hall, but meantime, and before the new hall can be erected, a temporary stopping place for the city fathers and numerous Commissioners, is found necessary. The residents of Astoria, together with the Mayor and those members of the City Government who reside in the southern wards, wish to have a building erected in Astoria, while those who reside in the southern wards desire to have Hunter's Point selected.

The East River Ferry Company, in connection with the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company, have arranged to extend their docks at Hunter's Point to high-water mark. The Ferry Company will immediately construct a new slip, which has become necessary on account of the large increase of travel over the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry.

Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, President of the Long Island Railroad, was entertained at a banquet last night, by citizens of Riverhead, Long Island. Mr. CHARLICK made a speech, saying he would soon make the Long Island road the direct route to the Eastern States from New-York.

The closing exercises of the Flushing Institute were held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening. The Graduating Class gave specimens of declamation, composition, dialogues and tableaux. The hall was crowded, and the parents and friends evinced much interest.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner BATHGATE yesterday commenced the investigation of the circumstances attending a murderous assault made with brass knuckles upon Mr. JOHN KARST, a resident of Morrisania. Mr. KARST'S jaw was fractured so seriously that he can neither swallow medicine nor food, and his life is dispaired of. Efforts are now being made to secure the arrest of the offender, a young rowdy, to whom no provocation had been given.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning Detective CONNOLLY, of Jersey City, arrested a clothier named KAUFMAN BAUM, on a charge of having received about $600 worth of ready-made clothing which, as alleged, had been stolen at various intervals from a firm in Philadelphia. BAUM was remanded for further examination.

Yesterday E. H. DEVINE, of Newark, tied a rope about his son and lowered him to the bottom of a well to recover a bucket. While he was hauling him up the well-house keeled over and covered Mr. DEVINE with the *débris*. He was unable to extricate himself for a time, but he still held fast to the rope on which the boy was dangling. At length he kicked away some boards and pulled up his son. The father is much bruised.

The supposed murder of the boy, HENRY BURBRIDGE, in Irvington, has been discovered to be a cruel hoax, devised by some of the enemies of Mr. OLLERMAN, with whom the boy lived. On Thursday night the boy was produced in the office of Coroner CHASE, alive and well, to the surprise of that functionary. An order for the release of Mrs. and Mr. OLLERMAN was immediately issued.

The directors of the New-Jersey Railroad Company met yesterday and elected the following officers: President, A. L. DENNIS; Treasurer, H. J. SOUTHMAYD; Superintendent, (and Vice-President,) F. W. JACKSON; Secretary and General Passenger Agent, F. W. RANKIN. The subject of the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad was discussed by the directors. The majority favor it, but there is strong opposition.

The new East Reformed Church, near the Ferry-street Station of the Newark and New-York Railroad, in Newark, was dedicated last evening. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College, and Rev. Messrs. BRETT, TAYLOR, HART, TERHUNE and ABEEL officiated.

The Bloomfield Horse Railroad Company hope to see the Baxter steam horse car carrying passengers on their line through the streets of Newark in a short time. One is already nearly completed, and has been tried on the temporary tracks in the workshop with success.

The closing exercises of the Bergen Institute took place at the Bergen Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, on Thursday evening. Nineteen pupils received the "nine-star prize," having won it by attaining ninety per cent. Several gentlemen made interesting addresses at the close.

The first regatta of the Jersey City yachting fraternity will take place on Monday, when the Oceanic Club will inaugurate the season. No yachts other than those belonging to the Club will be allowed to compete. Seventeen are already entered.

MICHAEL MCDONALD, WILLIAM EAGAN, JOHN CURTIS and BERTRAM LEE, were last evening arrested at Jersey City charged with having entered the house of JOHN FARLEY, on Fourth, between Grove and Prospect streets, and gagged, beaten and robbed him of $50.

The people of Jersey City are clamoring for free public baths. About five weeks since the Board of Aldermen appropriated $12,000 for their construction, but no progressive movement has been made since.

JOSEPHINE COSTELLO, of Union Hill, who was arrested a few days ago, as already reported, on a charge of forgery, was yesterday bailed for trial in the sum of $2,000.

The Montague Association, composed of the young lady members of the Newark High School, gave a public entertainment last evening.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Capt. Clary has been detached from the command of the *Dictator* and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Carter, from the *St. Mary*, and placed on sick leave; Master Church, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders; Medical Inspector Martin, from the *Severn*, and placed on waiting orders; Pay-master Meade, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to settle his accounts; Lieut.-Commanders Roland and Richard P. Leary, Lieut. Houston, Master Morse, Ensign Curtis, Surgeon De Bois, Chief Engineer Doozan, First Assistant Engineers Sprague, S. L. Smith and Fraser, Second Assistant Engineers Barry, Clive, Emanuel and Platt, from the *Dictator*, and placed on waiting orders.

[Advertisement.]

Every steamer that leaves New-York for Europe is crowded with distinguished citizens; and every male of particular distinction who departs for transatlantic countries is crowned with an easy, and, of course, elegant Hat, furnished by KNOX, the Hatter. Happy are those whose heads are thus decorated! At the KNOX head-quarters, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., the most desirable headgear of modern times is now under the continuous inspection of the great American public.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMMONDS, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	June 24	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Tybee	June 24	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9½ A. M.—For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.—For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. and